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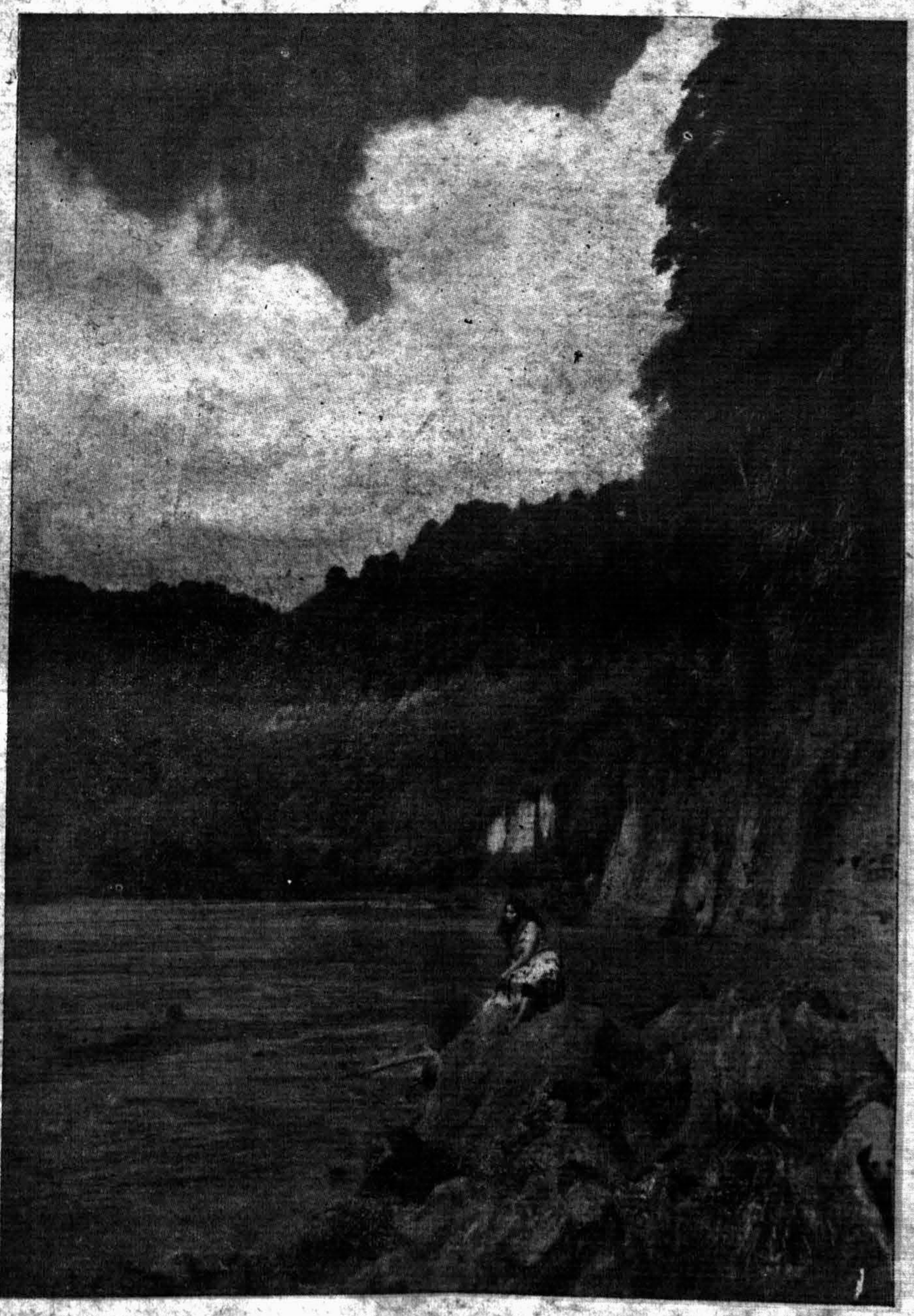
A Beauty Spot In New Zealand



Wartime 'Cats' Eyes' To The Aid Of Industry

(See Page 3)

A Shikar Story

THE TIGER KILLS

By A. E. Dixon

We were all reclining in long-arm chairs on the verandah of a bungalow at Khandala. There was a cool westerly breeze blowing and we had been telling Shikar stories for some tim when some one suddenly said "Com on Uncle Bill, it is your turn now so do please tell us a real tiger story Jack says you did a lot of shootin round these hills."

"O. K. chaps, here are a few 'real stories, but all this happened man years ago," I said.

About fifty years ago tigers used to roam about these hills you see from the verandah.

On one occasion Jack and I had just come up from Bombay when "khubber" was brought to us that a cow had been killed on Boma Hill the previous night. The bigger of the two hills, the one on the left, is Boma, the other one is Umri.

We decided to go; so we sent our shikari Abdul with a few men to build a "machan" over the kill.

That evening we climbed to the top of the hill and reached the spot well before sun-set. Finding everything as we expected, we climbed up to the "machan" and made ourselves as comfortable as possible.

Shortly after this who should turn up but the Major. The Major, I may inform you, was the Commanding Officer in charge of the Military Convalescent Home on the hill near the Khandala Hotel. (This home was closed many years ago, even the buildings are no longer there).

Needless to say we were quite surprised to see the Major but offered to let him share our "machan", provided he agreed to letting one of us have the first shot.

This he would not agree to and insisted that he had received the "khubber" first and as such this was his kill and that we had better come down and go home.

As it was getting dark it was no use arguing about the matter so we left the Major in possession of our "machan" and came away.

This Major, by the way, though a bad sport, was a very good shikari, but he had been badly wounded in one of the skirmishes on the North-West Frontier as a result of which he had lost the use of his left eye.

That night he failed to bag the tiger but only succeeded in wounding the animal.

The next day the Major searched the surrounding jungle with the help of many beaters but he did not find the tiger.

A few days after the Boma Hill incident Jack and I were down in the deep ravine known as "Katchel Dara." We had been roaming about and were about to cross over to the other side. In this part the trees were few and far apart but the grass was very tall and there were a lot of bushes. We had our 12 bores with us but they were loaded with small shot as we were not expecting to meet anything larger than hare.

All of a sudden our shikari, Abdul, who was a few paces ahead of us, shouted in alarm "Sahib, Bagh, Bagh", and started climbing the nearest tree.

We heard a sudden rustling noise in the bushes near by and Jack who happened to be near a fig tree immediately climbed up as fast as he could. There was no tree near me so I ran to a mango tree near by.

In the meantime Abdul, who was now high up in his tree, shouted that it was alright as it was not a tiger but only a buffalo.

Just then we saw the head, with it's large horns, of a startled buffalo peeping out at us.

Jack was in an awful mess, the tree he had climbed was full of ants. He was bitten all over by hundreds of ants.

"You chaps may laugh now", said Jack, "But I can tell you that it was no laughing matter then."

* * *

We next heard that a tiger was worrying the villagers on the hills near the Karla Caves.

One day some women were cutting grass on one of these hills where there were a lot of bushes and cactus clumps.

One of them had a small child about two years old who was calmly playing about in the grass and had strayed a few yards away from his mother.

All of a sudden he let out an awful scream as a tiger sprang out at him from one of the bushes near by.

His mother and the other women rushed to his aid armed with their grass cutting sickles.

The tiger left the child and sprang at his mother, who was the first to reach him, and struck her with one of his paws inflicting an ugly wound all down her side.

She struck at the tiger's face with her sickle screaming "Majya porala wagani khalla ray!" (The tiger has eaten my son).

Just then the other women rushed up from all sides and attacked the tiger with their sickles screaming as loudly as they were able.

The tiger now made off into the jungle, striking out wildly with his paws as he left the group of frantic women.

The poor child was badly mauled and was past human aid.

* * *

The following week, in the village of Lohoghad, a farmer who had been ploughing his fields all day returned to his hut late in the evening.

He climbed up into the loft in his hut, which was on the outskirts of the village, to fetch a bag of grain, when a tiger which had been lying on some sacks at the back, sprang up and knocked him down.

This man whose name was Dhondu, was a very strong young man so he immediately gripped the neck of the tiger and shouted "Wagh, Wagh, lowker yeah!" (Tiger, tiger, come quick!)

The tiger clawed his chest but was unable to bury its fangs in his throat. Dhondu's strong arms saved his life that day.

In the meantime those of Dhondu's neighbours, who heard his cries for help, rushed to his aid armed with lathies, axes and 'koitas.' (A 'koita' is something like a very large pruning knife.)

It so happened that the tiger's long tail was hanging down through a gap between the planks of the loft and one of the men with great presence of mind hung on to it while he asked another man to tie it securely to one of the upright posts supporting the loft.

Some of the men then climbed into the loft and beat back the tiger with their lathies while others rescued Dhondu from the animal.

After they had dragged Dhondu clear from the paws of the tiger they atacked the captive beast with their axes and 'koitas' and soon killed it.

Ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have died after receiving such ugly wounds from the claws of a tiger, but Dhondu's srtong body and clean life helped him and after many weeks spent in pain and agony he recovered.

I have seen the scars on his face and chest. It was really a miracle his eyes were not torn out.

But Dhondu was a very proud man, for them that day onward when he held the tiger at arms length, while his friends came and killed it, his name was changed to "Wagh Marren" when means Tiger Killer.

* * *

While Dhondu was recovering from his wounds, a tiger was again heard of near the Karla Caves.

In broad day-light he had suddenly sprung upon a group of children playing in an open field near the village and carried off one of their number.

The village Patel (headman) sent word to the Major at Khandala and requested him to come and kill the animal which was troubling them.

The Major arrived at Karla late that evening and decided to spend the night in one of the caves as a heavy shower of rain was expected, the monsoons having burst a few days earlier. He told his men to follow him and went on ahead as he did not wish to get caught in the rain.

By the time he reached the top of the hill the sun had already set and as he entered one of the small caves a tiger who was crouching there in the deep shadows sprang on him from his 'blind side.'

Thus taken completely by surprise his gun was knocked out of his hand as the tiger sprang upon him and he was entirely at the mercy of the savage beast.

His shikaris hearing his cries for help rushed up shouting 'Bagh, Bagh", and frightened away the tiger who escaped into the jungle before a shot could be fired.

The Major had been killed almost instantly as the tiger had sprung straight at his throat where he buried his fangs.

The Major's son had been wired to and came down from Poona where he was stationed.

A day or two later he took a number of beaters and combed the jungle round about till he found this tiger and killed it.

Believe it or not but he found that this tiger bore a partially healed bullet wound proving that the tiger that had killed his father was the same one he had wounded on Boma Hill at Khandala.

Twenty-Four Hours Of Daylight!

By L. ROBERTS

Are the days of the electric light bulb numbered? To this question, Britain's scientists are inclined to give an answer which is emphatically in the affirmative, basing their optimism, above all, on the remarkable success achieved in recent years, by research in the field of lighting.

The ordinary electric light bulb, as is well known, has the great disadvantage of being a highly uneconomic proposition. Even with a modern filament lamp only about a twentieth of the electrical energy by which it is fed, is transformed into light whilst 95 per cent, of the energy that is consumed is converted into heat and is thus a total loss as far as lighting is concerned. Scientists, for this reason, have conducted an intensive search for new lighting appliances which enable costly electrical energy to be used more economically.

Recently,as an experimental measure, supports containing fluorescent lighting have been fitted on the London Underground Railway, thereby opening a new chapter, rich in promise, in the technique of lighting.

Mercury Vapour Light

The new lamp is a development of the well-known neon tubes which in their time, were extensively used for electric sign-writing. These tubes were filled with neon gas which, when the current was switched on, gave out an orange light. If, instead of being filled with neon gas, these tubes had a mercury vapour content, bluish light was obtained in the place of the orange.

Such mercury vapour lamps have been put to various uses and, in the matter of lighting drawing offices and other places where specialised work is carried on, they have fully come up to expectations. Using the same amount of current, their candle-power is about the same as that of a normal filament lamp, but since their bluish light lends a corpse-like paleness to the human skin, these Lamps have not been able to hold their own for use in ordinary interior lighting.

Mercury vapour light has a strong ultra-violet radiancy, and earlier it was definitely established that certain luminous substances, such as, for example, those used on watch dials shine brightly, or "fluoresce" in the most varied colours under the effect of ultra-violet rays. As a matter of interest it was. incidentally, established that the strongest candle-power was achieved if certain sulphates or sulphides were used to which an infinitesimal metallic content had been added.

Luminous Painting

For instance, small, insignificant traces of silver produced a blue light while a small addition of copper gave as a result an intensely green light. Successful use was also made of these facts in the case of electric sign-writing. Carefully chosen luminous substances in the form of a thin coating were spread over the inner surface of glass tubes which were filled with mercury vapour, an electric current then being upassed through them.

British physicists then concerned themselves with the problem of finding luminous substances which, under the influence of ultra-violet rays, gave off a pure white light in place of a blue or green one. Experiments were pursued with the most varied metallic additions, with the purpose of discovering the optimum composition as well as the amount of the coating of luminous paint. This work was both tedious and protracted since for instance, slight traces of certain metals, such as iron, have the property of reducing, rather than increasing, the candle-power of the sulphide. Only within the most recent times substances were found in Britain which, under the influence of ultra-violet rays and without any metallic addition, "fluoresce" with an intense white light, so a tube was finally produced having from four to five times the candle-power of an ordinary mercury vapour lamp.

The new flourescent lamps now being produced in Britain for purposes of interior lighting are white tubes from 1 inch to 1-7/16 inches in diameter, fitted at either end with electrodes made of tungsten wire covered over with definite metallic oxides. The inner surface of the glass tube is covered over with a thin layer of the new luminous substance, and within there is a small mercury ball supplying both the mercury vapour and argon gas. The tubes, which satisfy the most fastidious taste are produced in all required sizes, up to 4 feet 9 inches in length and the light that they give off is intense and, at the same time, a pleasant warm white.

The question as to whether ultra-violet rays and flourescent light could in any way, be harmful to health, was examined in the course of detailed investigations. It is a well-known fact that ultra-violet radiancy is itself not visible, but is the deciding factor in the new lighting process since it promotes the fluorescent quality in the luminous substance. Precise ex-

(Continued on Page 21)

Modern version of the legendary wolf.
Die Weltwoche, Zurich.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Wartime 'Cats' Eyes' To The Aid Of Industry

By Douglas Liversidge

Infra-red rays ("invisible light") were put to many wartime uses. Now the scientists are using the knowledge gained then to develop infra-red devices and infra-red processes for industry, medicine, and crime detection.

Scientists are finding a thousand peace-time uses for the wartime secret "cats' eyes" that helped midget submarines to attack Japanese warships, played their part in the sinking of the mammoth floating dock at Bergen, and enabled bomber and fighter planes to tell friend from foe in the dark

These "cat's-eye" devices used infra-red radiation, the lightrays at the other end of the spectrum from ultra-violet and, like ultra-violet, invisible to the human eye.

Infra-red heating by gas, one of the many new industrial uses of this "invisible light", was recently demonstrated in London. Its use in the finishing of many types of manufactured articles, including ceramics, kitchen and other domestic equipment, reduces the processing time from hours to minutes. Industrial bottlenecks resulting from slow drying methods are thus eliminated.

Infra-red ray heating is now also shortening the time taken to repaint London buses. Instead of the 18 hours previously needed to dry a bus panel after repainting, the whole process of repainting with undercoat, colour coat, varnish, and drying can now be completed in just over two hours.

Infra-Red Turns Detective

And just as it was used to track down the enemy, both in the air and on the battlefield, infra-red light is being used to expose the criminal. At London's Central Criminal Courts more than one forger has stood dumbfounded in the dock when he has seen how infra-red photography has exposed his tricks. The invisible rays tell how the signature on an invoice, has been copied from another document; they penetrate through the surface of the ink and reveal what is underneath —even to the delicate pencil markings if a tracing has been made.

In a tiny top floor laboratory high up in London Wall, fortunes—some of them vast—are being recovered for their owners. When German bombs gutted parts of the City and created the second Great Fire of London, numerous precious documents—title deeds, bearer bonds, and so on—were charred beyond recognition in the blitzed safe deposits and solicitors' offices

Many people were faced with ruin, until science came to their aid. By means of secret processes involving ultra-violet light and infra-red cameras those valuable papers are deciphered. Many documents also come from the ashes of other blitzed centres, such as Plymouth and Portsmouth, Coventry and Liverpool

Warms Bed, Cooks Breakfast

Infra-red radiation is being used, too, in the realm of medicine. A method has been evolved for distilling and evaporating heat-sensitive liquids at low temperatures. The liquid to be treated is contained in a distilling tube through which infra-red rays pass. The source of the rays is arranged outside the tube and the rays are absorbed by the liquid and turned into heat. This provides a quick and cheap method of evaporating or distilling such substances as blood sera and penicillin.

In America an infra-red lamp has been designed to keep you warm in bed and cook your bacon and eggs for breakfast. The powerful rays can be derived from a conventional electric bulb simply by changing the filament. Infra-red filaments produce 95 per cent. heat and five per cent. visible light.

During the war the British Army, Navy and R.A.F. developed a wide range of infra-red devices. Infra-red beacons and receivers were first fitted to R.A.F. night fighters escorting bombers in 1942. This enabled them to differentiate between British and enemy 'planes. At a later date, when bombers were equipped with radar-controlled guns which fired automatically at any aircraft within a certain distance, infra-red became compulsory in bombers.

In 1941 infra-red driving equipment was developed to allow transport and tanks to deploy in the dark hours before dawn, ready for a daylight attack

Shows Up Camouflage

Many "underground" fighters and Allied prisoners-of-war in the escape pipe-line owed their lives to infra-red signalling apparatus. During the Rhine crossing in 1945, amphibious vehicles of the 79th Special Armoured Division, which ferried the troops, were fitted with this device as a navigational aid

This equipment resembles an ordinary telescope, except that inside—between the lenses,—is a special contraption which converts the invisible infra-red rays into green light.

Infra-red was used also to show up camouflage. A photograph of a landscape taken with a filter which robs the lens of visible light gives the impression that the grass and foliage are covered with snow. This oddity arises from the fact that chlorophyll, the chemical which yields the green colour in plants, does not absorb infra-red rays. The inorganic pigment used in camouflage absorbs these rays and appearing quite different on the photograph

The infra-red telescope image-convertor permits an entire scene, illuminated with 'invisible searchlight", to be seen in all its detail. The three X-craft which attacked the German pocket battleship *Tirpitz* in Alten Fiord in September, 1943, carried this weapon. The only aircraft to return owed its safety to infra-red.

For Snipers And Scientists

The Germans also made remarkable progress in the use of infra-red phenomena. So did the Americans. Among the German devices was a rifle sight for the use of snipers at night. The unsuspecting victim, picked out by the sight, was as visible as though he was walking in broad daylight.

The device which turns the invisible beam into visible rays can now help to counter crime. The crook, believing that he has the protection of darkness, can be observed without knowing it. And even the strongest alibi would be confounded if the suspected person were confronted with an infra-red photograph showing him at the scene of the crime.

Infra-red rays emanate from all hot bodies. Road convoys, for example, travelling during the war without lights, were easily located because rays coming from the hot exhaust pipe showed up as certainly as tail lights. The German glider-bomb, aimed at Allied aircraft, was automatically guided by picking up infra-red rays from the exhaust pipe of the machine it was attacking

To the scientist the study of infra-red phenomena has given valuable clues to the complicated structure of moleculos. When you see a ray of light it means that atoms are vibrating. By measuring the vibrations the scientist derives some knowledge of what is inside the atom. Infra-red rays as a rule are due to the vibration not of atoms but of molecules.

UNSEEN RAY DOES A JOB. Infra-red, the device that has been used for scientific gadgets of various kinds, including war detection systems, here does an up-to-date peace-time job. An infra-red tunnel, using gas heating is fusing lettering on sillimanite cores at a sparking plug factory at Bedford (Middlesex), England.

At a popular port all the crew applied for shore leave except one man.

"What's the matter?" asked an officer. 'Are you the only one who hasn't wife in this port?"

No," replied the exception. 'I'm the only one who has!"

*

'Sweetheart," she said, coyly, "When we are married you won't expect me to give up all my spinster ways, will you?"

'Why, no, darling," he replied. "Indeed, it will be a good idea to continue some of them—getting your pocket money from your father, for instance

*

The old soldier had been telling hair-raising tales, and finished up by saying: 'Many a time I have faced the enemy unflinchingly but what is life without risks?"

"You're right," replied the timid little man, who had been listening "Many times when the B.B.C. weather forecast was doubtful I have ventured out without my raincoat."

*

A young woman looking over a flat, was unable to decide whether her husband would like it.

'I shouldn't let that worry you." said the agent. 'Remember it's much easier to get a new husband these days than a new flat.'

*

An ardent golfer died, and as he had not led a very good life he went to "the other place." Here, to his surprise, he found a beautiful golf course, delightful fairways, perfect greens, clubs ready to hand, and even a caddie. He thought that this was too good to be true, and picked up a club. Then he looked for a ball. Finding none, he asked the caddie.

Ah," replied the caddie. 'that's where hell comes in'"

Richard Hakluyt—Elizabethan Geographer

By Dr. Edward Lynam,
President of the Hakluyt Society

The Hakluyt Society of Britain, which celebrated its centenary at the end of 1946, was founded to continue the work of Richard Hakluyt, who as historian and promoter of maritime expansion, did invaluable work for his country. Between 1846 and 1946 the society has published 227 volumes on travel and exploration, including a reissue of the "Principall Navigations". his great work.

Hakluyt, a clergyman, first organized geographical knowledge in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He showed his people that the seas which surrounded their island kingdom gave them the key to unrivalled maritime power.

Hakluyt was born in London about 1553. His father belonged to an ancient family of landowners in Herefordshire county, but being a younger son without patrimony Hakluyt senior had followed an old and very practical custom in England and worked at a trade. Dying early, however, he left young Richard and other children to the care of a cousin, also named Richard Hakluyt, a lawyer.

About 1569 occurred the first of three events which determined Hakluyt's career and led to his becoming a national pioneer. While on a visit to his guardian, the latter showed him a great new map of the world and explained to him its countries and peoples and how they traded with each other. The boy's imagination was so captivated that he vowed that, if he ever had the means, he would devote himself to the study of geography, "a subject of high and rare delight."

His Patron

In 1570 he went to Oxford University. There he studied theology, and in due course was ordained priest. By 1580 he had mastered Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and French. Realizing, too, that the books on geography commonly studied by his insular countrymen were hopelessly out-of-date, he began to give lectures on that subject according to the latest continental teaching.

He was winning a reputation as an authority on geography and exploration. His cousin, the lawyer, helped him to increase his knowledge by introducing him to men of similar ideas. Among these were Sir Francis Drake, William Borough, the chief pilot of the Muscovy Company and Michael Lak, a London merchant zealous for the promotion of trade overseas and a member of the Muscovy Company.

Hakluyt was not long without a patron, in an age when patronage from some rich and influential person was essential. Philip Sidney, the poet, was a fellow student of his at Oxford, and soon became interested in the possibilities of planting an English colony in North America.

Expedition To North America

Hakluyt dedicated his first important book to Sidney. This was 'Divers Voyages' (1582), a collection designed both to enlighten the English public on what foreign seamen had achieved and to obtain support for an expedition to North America which Sir Humphrey Gilbert was then fitting ut.

Very soon afterwards Walsingham, the astute Secretary of State, Sidney's father-in-law, began to employ him. In 1582 he sent him on a mission to the West of England, where Hakluyt saw both Sir George Beckham and Gilbert preparing Atlantic expeditions. Hakluyt thus gained invaluable knowledge of the practical side of exploration. Gilbert reached Newfoundland and proclaimed it an English possession. Unfortunately he had neither the men nor the materials to establish a colony, and on the homeward voyage he and his ship were lost. But from that moment Hakluyt became determined to found an English colony in North America.

In 1584 Walsingham appointed Hakluyt chaplain to the British Ambassador in Paris. During his five years' stay there he sought out every man and every book that could give him information about foreign colonies. From the Portuguese officials who had fled to Paris when Spain annexed Portugal in 1580, he learned much about the Moluccas, India and China. From French seamen and merchants he gathered information about the French colony in Canada and the trade in furs and fish which had already been established there. At the same time he translated books by Spaniards describing their settlements in the West Indies and Mexico.

Remarkable Book

While he was still in Paris he was called upon for advice by Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh had been granted by Queen Elizabeth Humphrey Gilbert's patent to a vast, though practically unknown, area in America north of Spanish Mexico and Florida. This he was ambitious to colonise. Two ships which he had sent out to reconnoitre under Captains Amadas and Barlow landed near Chesapeake Bay, and came home with glowing accounts of promptly name it -cutsrh,pzTe yi(.cri the country and natives, and Raleigh promptly named it Virginia after the Virgin Queen. In 1584 Hakluyt's treatise on the colonisation of Virginia, "Discourse of Western Planting", was submitted to the Queen.

Raleigh's attempts to found colonies in Virginia in 1585-87 failed pathetically. But when Raleigh soon afterwards made over most of his rights in that country to a group of London merchants, Hakluyt, though no merchant, contrived to be one of the guarantees. His tenacity of purpose was rewarded 20 years later.

On his return from France in 1589 he published a remarkable book, "The Principall Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation.' He had come to the conclusion that if a nation was to preserve and when its culture, even in that age of progress, it should look both backwards and forwards. In order to gain understanding and inspiration for its future, it should know the truth about its past. Accordingly he published in that book every record which he could find of English travel and exploration in every age. It was a revelation to his countrymen, and gave brave encouragement to the English sea captains who sallied forth triumphantly after the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Monument Of Learning

Hakluyt spent the next 10 years in ceaseless toil at his self-imposed task. He caused to be translated, or translated himself, several books in foreign languages which threw light on the voyages and discoveries of France, Spain and Holland. He kept the Virginian project alive among the merchants of London, although the war with Spain made any immediate steps impossible, and he travelled far and wide searching for materials for an enlarged edition of the "Principall Voyages." This, the result of a lifetime of research, was published in three massive volumes in 1598-1600. It was, and will always remain, a monument of expert learning prepared for a national purpose, as well as a fascinating collection of stories of high adventure. Nevertheless, it is also the work of a real and impartial historian, to whom the truth was of first importance.

Hakluyt took endless pains to give

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Between Ourselves

THIS DEPARTMENT, LIKE THE WATER TAPS IN BOMBAY, HAS GONE DRY. UTTERLY, COMPLETELY DRY! WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED A SINGLE LETTER FROM OUR SENIOR PARTNERS DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS!

We do not blame our Readers for the present drought. We too are in the same uncommunicative mood. One feels too hot and blistered to think of anything to write. And if perchance one espies a fleeting idea, it vanishes into nothingness like the clouds in Bombay skies at present.

The colleague who sits opposite has accoutred himself with a rain-coat, hat-cover and gumboots—not to talk of a mere umbrella! Religiously he is bringing this paraphernalia to the office for the last month. The rain-god is, however, determined to tantalise him—and the likes of him. Under the weight of their monsoon habiliments, they have already begun to wear a hang-dog expression.....

★

We as a people do not think much of dogs. A dog is considered a pariah, while the cat has the run of the whole house. Orthodox Hindus will consider themselves polluted by a canine touch, though, according to the Mahabharat, it was the dog alone among animal creation who was admitted to heaven along with Yudhistir, the eldest of the Pandav princes.

"Going to the dogs" is thus considered to be the depth of degradation, while no death is considered more contemptuous than a dog's. A dog has only one life, and that, too, alas a dog's life, while a cat has nine!

Among the lesser benefits of British rule may be counted the newwon regard for the canine creation in this country. The dog may not yet be the best friend of an Indian as he is that of an Englishman, but at least he is not now treated as an enemy. He is now admitted to the drawing-room though still remaining taboo in the kitchen. There he is still verboten—and he knows it even while he is chasing the cat!

Still we do not go to the dogs, as the Englishman does. We go to the horses in the cities—and in that pastime often go to dogs in the figurative sense. But we do not go to dogs via the dogs. In other words we have no dog racing in India—and are not likely to have with our Congress governments looking after our morals. They are out to stop us going to the horses, or to any other quadrupeds for that matter,—or even to bipeds with feathers!

Going to the dogs is however as thrilling as going to the horses. In Britain it has beaten even the King of sports in popularity. Last year fifty million bets were put on the dogs and they have a Greyhound Derby, too, though not at Ascot. According to our Congress rulers having a flutter whether on a horse, or a dog, or a cockroach is counted among one of the deadly sins and we are not likely ever to have dog-racing in this country.

It is to be hoped, however, that one would not be considered going to dogs only by reading about John Bull's going to the dogs. We are therefore serving for our readers the following vicarious dish. An American lady describes here her visit to the White City —which is London's Mahaluxmi for dogs and those who are going to the dogs:

★

Greyhound racing is to-day England's most popular gambling sport. There are 190 racing tracks throughout the country, fifteen in Metropolitan London alone, and they tie up a labor force of 25,000 people That plus the absenteeism caused by midweek races plus the electricity consumed by the super-floodlights at the race courses. added up to an expense which England's tight economy simply could not afford. Accordingly, Parliament passed a law permitting grey-hound racing only one day a week, on Saturday afternoon and evening.

When the law resulted in mass demonstrations by dog-racing fans in front of the Home Office, and a string of wildly cheered speeches in Hyde Park demanding the relaxation of controls on the dogs, I decided to go out and watch the hounds chase the electric hare and find out what all the excitement was about. It was Saturday, and London's largest west-side race track, the White City, was jammed. It holds 80,000 people, and there were about 60,000 at the City that night. It was a cold night, too, with occasional spurts of drizzle and sleet; but that didn't seem to bother any of the fans.

By 7-20 P.M. the fans were lined up fifty deep at the "tote's" windows ("tote" is short for totalizator") where pepole placed bets on the race. The two-shilling lines were the longest, but there was quite a queue even at the windows where "five quid" (£5) was the minimum bet.

At the next to the cheapest enclosure the entrance fee, which also entitles one to a racing card, came to four shillings (80 cents). There is an enclosure for two shillings, but that's way up at the end of the track behind the kennels, and one can't really see much of the race from there. There are also seats for three guineas (about dol. 13) known as "The Silver Ring."

"That's where the big money is," my cockney cabby told me. "I used to work for a gov'nor who lost £8,000 one night while I was with him. The professional punters go to 'The Ring' too. And the tick-tackers operate out of there."

Tick-tackers, it turned out, are highly skilled race experts who watch the running and the betting from the Silver Ring and signal the bookies what odds to give and when to change them. They wear white gloves with some kind of phosphorous coating, so that the bookies can see their signals clearly whether the lights are on or off. Sometimes it is a matter of split seconds. Each race lasts only about half a minute.

All kinds of rackets—big and little —are worked on the dogs including, of course, the old trick of doping them just before the race. A more refined version of the same thing is a special kind of sprayer which produces an invisible vapor that makes the dog dizzy. That's a post-war innovation.

The cabby guide told me about an even more curious trick which he claimed to have witnessed the previous week. One man who had a lot of money on a dog saw that the race was going the wrong way, so he quickly threw a live rabbit on the track. This, of course, so confused the dogs that the race in question had to be voided.

And then there are always the miss-and-run bookies who just pack up and scram when the race looks like a really big loss. That has been made more difficult by a law that requires a £500 deposit from every bookie before he is allowed to set up a "stick". (A "stick" consists of a big leather pouch for tickets, and a small blackboard on which the odds are chalked up and rubbed out in rapid succession.).

Nowadays, when dog racing has become an intricate blend of science and cunning, Britons can have it with all the conveniences. The more moneyed frequenters of the races at the White City are members of the White City Club, a sort of super-grandstand where they can have cocktails, dinner, tea, practically anything, in fact, and watch the race at the same time. For the lower income brackets there are "the lounges"—combination bar-restaurant-drugstore where dog fans can eat, drink, smoke, relax and listen to the races over the loudspeaker.

Of course, one can really work at the thing, too. My cabby guide, for example, reads The Greyhound Express every day, and also checks on what the dog experts of at least two or three dailies have to say each morning. The Greyhound Express, incidentally, is the only paper in Britain that puts out a Sunday edition of twenty-four pages. The Daily Herald, official organ of the Labour party, can't get paper for more than eight pages.

Dog racing is a diversion for all classes in England Everybody goes—army officers and carefully dressed business men with gloves and canes, workers and shop girls, and couples out on their Saturday evening date. Last year fifty million bets were laid on the dogs. My cabby guide put the reason for it rather neatly at the end of our excursion They give you a run for your money," he said.

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All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves" Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

WHAT I LEARNED ABOUT AMERICA

By Andre Maurois

After six years in the United States it is interesting to compare the America one remembers with the Europe one re-enters.

The famous French author *("Ariel," "The Art of Living" etc. etc.)* sums up his impressions of America as he returns to his motherland after six years in the States.

To a European, the first striking fact about the United States is its unity. Wherever I travelled I found a standard town, with its five-and-ten-cent store, its red A & P* market, its neo-Gothic churches, and the colonnade of its local bank. That external unity was a symbol of a deeper unity From New York to Seattle on the West Coast most Americans I met spoke the same language, read the same magazines, had about the same standards of living and the same philosophy of life Public opinion was of continental magnitude.

Not so in Europe Cross a mountain range like the Pyreness or a river like the Rhine, and suddenly language, ideas, food, everything is different. Some parts of Europe live in the 15th century, some in the 16th, some in the 20th.

A second fact that impressed me as soon as my plane was over the Seine is that almost every inch of French soil is cultivated, whereas America is still practically an empty continent. The valley of the Seine is a kitchen garden; the valley of the Missouri is in part virgin land There remains plenty of available space (and available hope) in the United States, and this accounts for the fact that there is less bitterness. To the European peasant a neighbour, for centuries, has been a rival; to the American pioneer he was a mate

Democracy And Discipline

American society is not exactly classless, but privilege there is kept down. I once travelled by train with a United States Senator. At lunch-time, the diner being crowded, I asked innocently: "Didn't they reserve a table for you, Senator?" He looked quite surprised. "Why should they?" he asked. If you attempt, in America, to bypass the man who stands in line before you, you will soon be called to order. "Who do you think you are?" Everyone expects you to be a citizen, nothing more, nothing less; to stand on your rights but to claim no immunities. One of the great lessons of my life in America was that democracy, in fact, works very well I found that it is possible to have both democracy and discipline. Elections took place in wartime without disturbances. Everyone had a right to criticize the Government, the President and the conduct of the war. Such freedom played a great part in the final victory; it kept the leaders, civil and military, on their toes.

Discipline in the American Army is very different from what it used to be in European armies. But it is perfect in combat. Outside military activities, the young American resents any privileges granted to officers. A student of mine told me that on a Pacific island where he served the officers opened a club and put up a sign: "Restricted area Officers only." At once the men built a better clubhouse with the sign: "Restricted area. Enlisted men only." The best American young men are at heart rebels: it is their strength.

In America the men who appeal most strongly to the public are not pompous tycoons who take themselves too seriously but those who preserve a sense of humor. When General Eisenhower received the freedom of the City of New York, he was greeted with an enthusiastic ovation. Yet when he spoke he used no high-sounding words. "As my first act as a citizen of New York," he said, "I want to issue to the Mayor a word of warning. New York simply cannot do this to a Kansas farmer boy and keep its reputation for sophistication."

Scientific Organisation

The cheerfulness and good humour of individuals and crowds added greatly to the charm of my life in America. I have seen mass meetings of strikers, of pro and anti-OPA* demonstrators. Even though some individuals were angry, the rest managed to get fun out of the occasion. Many of the placards and posters were amusing. In Boston, young men and women dressed as Indians tossed inflation-priced merchandise into the harbour, in a humorous imitation of the Boston Tea Party. Even fighting slogans at election time are likely to be witty. That the nation is seldom angry is one of the reasons for its success.

But the main reason for that success, in peace and war, is scientific organization. The United States has taken the lead in sustained efforts to organize scientifically almost every aspect of life, of course, Europe has its own scientists, some of them very great. The difference is, unfortunately, that talents and resources in Europe are seldom pooled to the extent they are in the United States

But scientific organization has its danger, which is excess of standardization. Once an American organization has chosen a pattern, it is extremely difficult to get it changed. In a restaurant the waiter becomes restless when you ask for something that is not on the menu "No substitutions, please!" Ready-made clothes are cheap and well cut; salesmen are courteous and painstaking; but if you ask for something special, the salesman says, "They come like that," and he seems to imply "Take it or leave it!"

Two Wrong Ideas

Before I lived in America I had, like most Europeans, two pre-conceived ideas. I believed the United States was a country of luxurious comfort and I did not believe it was a country of intellectual culture. Both ideas were wrong. There was more comfort in France, before 1939, than in America. The amenities of life were more widely distributed. Food was cooked with more art; houses and apartments on the whole were larger.

I was wrong too, about culture. It is no longer true to say that American civilization is a dollar civilization. The love of Americans for industrial organization is not greed but the pleasure of achievement. They take delight in producing bigger and better things, in inventing more ingenious contrivances in discovering new ways of harnessing nature. And owing to the progress of applied science there is a close association between industry and culture.

Education with Americans, is a religion. A much greater percentage of the population than in Europe goes through the universities. It has often been said that American universities give too much place to sports and social life. It used to be true in some of them; it is less and less so. The admixture of veterans has produced excellent effects. Veterans bring to their work a seriousness, a knowledge of life that the pre-war student did not possess.

Nowhere in the world can one find such fine public libraries, such beautiful art museums or such excellent symphony orchestras as in America. Familarity with good literature, painting and music has increased to an incredible extent in the last 25 years.

One day, as I got into a taxicab in New York, the driver turned on his radio and then asked me: "What's that?" I said I did not know. "Don't you ever play musical memory games?" he wanted to know. "Don't you recognize it?. . .First movement of Brahm's second symphony."

There was a time when Sydney Smith could say: "Who reads an American book?" To-day we could say: "Who does 'not' read an American book?" The world-wide popularity of American literature is a new and important feature of the present period.

The Atomic Slogan

So here is America in the post-war world, successful in the field of culture, dominant in the field of production. That tremendous strength saddles the United States with tremendous responsibilities. Peace can no longer be maintained in the world without active American support; war becomes practically impossible as long as the United States remains strong and determined to put its strength at the service of justice.

Isolationists are becoming rare in the United States, very rare among the veterans. The slogan of the atomic scientists, "A warless world or a manless world" has been approved by most people. Contrary to what happened after the Versailles Treaty, Americans are ready to join in any reasonable scheme for international organization.

But before any such attempt can be successful, three conditions must be fulfilled:

1. "America must remain strong." Anyone who knows her well realizes that she will never use her strength for imperialistic purposes. If she disarmed while other nations did not, then she would no longer be a potent factor for peace.

2. "America should unite firmness on essential questions with a capacity to compromise on minor issues." Without some sort of agreement between the United States and Russia the United Nations cannot function.

3. "America should go on helping the impoverished nations of Europe to feed and equip themselves."

Burden of Victory

Some Americans will answer: "We have already done it and met with scant gratitude." To which my rejoinder would be: "Do not expect gratitude, do not even believe you are entitled to gratitude. You waged a war in common with other nations. You took an outstanding part in the common effort. Other lands gave what they had—their men, their sufferings, their towns, their wealth—and to-day they have nothing left. You came out better. You remain a thriving country. If you do not help your partners to recover, your own prosperity will be of short duration."

Of course there is a strong temptation, when the budget is difficult to balance, to say: "Why should we tax ourselves in order to help foreigners?" The answer is: "Because if you don't it will cost you much more. It did in the past. You might perhaps save a billion dollars to-day, but what of it if to-morrow you must fight another world war that will cost you three hundred billions or more? What of it if the whole fabric of civilization goes to pieces."

It is not out of kindness or pity that you should help others. It is in self-defense. You cannot remain secure and prosperous in a despairing panic-stricken world.

Do You Know That—

1. For all purposes the B.B.C. uses over 120 million units of electricity in a year at a cost of nearly £375,000.
2. Seven political parties are represented in the present House of Commons.
3. Paper, silk, tea, gunpowder and the folding umbrella, all originated in China.
4. Some 16,000 families in Britain today live in prefabricated aluminium houses.
5. In England it is impossible to be more than 18 miles from a railway line.
6. Mozart's earliest musical compositions which bear the stamp of his genius date from his sixth year
7. The Women's Land Army in Britain reached a strength of 80,000 at its peak.

A panoramic aerial view of New York harbour. In the foreground are the skyscraper offices and buildings. At the left is the North River. At the right is the East River which separates Manhattan from Brooklyn and Queens.

Adult Education

"It is not the education of children that can save the world from restruction, it is the education of adults who must be released from his provincial mindedness, his animistic prejudices, his narrow customs and his obsolete habits"

India today is passing through a period of transition from political subjection to independence. As such the problems that confront us today are both diverse and difficult.

'Indian masses are poverty stricken, famished, ill clad, and diseased in body and mind. If education is the foundation on which the social, political, economic and cultural structure of any nation can be raised then we in India have a very bleak future indeed. For at best today only twelve persons out of a hundred are literate in a very modest sense of the term. The eradication of mass illiteracy is

By: B. Chatterji

not a problem—it is a pre-requisite without which it is impossible to talk of national progress. And while the people become literate, the real problem of Adult education begins. Merely to achieve mass literacy is not the main aim of Adult Education as is popularly supposed in India.

In Western countries it aims at giving a 'reality to the ideal of democracy.' To render every adult a healthy person, a good parent and useful citizen is the purpose which it intends mainly to serve. The argument that holds the ground in India is that unless we make all adults literate it is no use giving them real adult education. To a certain extent this may be true; but it would be wrong merely for this reason to postpone the real objective. Both these activities can be started alongside.

What Is Adul: Education?

At all periods of civilization the purpose of education has been to promote the attainment of conceived or prescribed ideals by some or all members of the society. "All educational philosophies, ancient and modern, involve imparting of knowledge which will enable the body and mind to function harmoniously for the good of the individual and of the society of which he is a part." Adult education thus means imparting knowledge to adults as a compensation for their earlier neglect of education. Thus adult education is provided for people who are beyond the age limit of other programmes offered in schools or colleges. This education now centres round citizenship education, Vocational guidance, and cultural avocations in England, America and Russia. It has evolved out of the needs of the adult to grow further as healthy human beings and to be useful and effective members of a community.

It is thus a far cry from the mere ability to read and write. "The connotation and denotation has changed today. It now embraces all adults no matter how ample their educational background, to develop further as human beings—to learn to live a better and more comfortable life as individuals and to co-operate intelligently in conducting their group affairs."

The Need For It

The present day suffering of the world can be traced down to the failure of world education. It is through education that the German youths accepted false ideals and wrong values and it is the Russian type of education which makes a fanatic communist. In fact conflicting political idealogies are nothing but a conflict of true interpretation of the word 'education.' Lack of universal world education is responsible for lack of understanding in the world. No education can be worth the name if it is divorced from human values and also in case it fails to develop a broad human outlook. True education must sound the note of universal man according to Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan. 'A truly educated man', he further says, 'is he who has not only the whole sum of human knowledge but is capable of applying it—one whose thought, speech and action are in harmony.' This wholesomeness of outlook can only be achieved if adults keep their minds open and view life objectively.

The purpose of adult education is to make an adult creator of real values. It is a craving for self expression and love of beauty that prompts the creative genius in man. Fullest scope therefore should be afforded for the satisfaction of this craving.

The aim of adult education should be to arouse in the minds of adults an urge for beauty and excellence. Another purpose of adult education is to bring about adjustment of man to his environment and extend the process as far as is usefully possible. Further, it is also supposed that the plasticity of the human mind ceases at a particular age and that man settles down to fixed habits, attitudes, likes and dislikes. In a way he builds a wall around him. Now it is really difficult to see how in the modern democratic and atomic age such a person could be a useful citizen. Unless we keep our minds open to the other persons point of view we can not expect him to be sympathetic even to our legitimate cause.

Adult education must, therefore, have two objectives: the first—to approach the individual at a time when the plasticity of the mind has not hardened so that he can preserve his open mindedness and broad sympathies to a much later period than is customary with the vast masses of mankind. Secondly, human knowledge is accumulating beyond all means of coping. We can meet this situation either by resorting to specialization or by adjusting ourselves to the growing mass of knowledge by prolonging education. If we resort to specialization it will be the monopoly of a few and our problem therefore seems to be solved if we prolong education or in other words organize adult education properly. For this cannot be done by regular colleges and schools for the obvious reason that a person cannot study in a college or a school all his life. The only way to cope with this situation is through adult education.

By keeping pace with growing sum of human knowledge we will become critically constructive and this will enable us to direct a social change and thus help creation of a new and better social order

Literacy And Education

Literacy according to the Indian census standard is the ability to read and write a simple postcard whereas education as we have known, is the process of learning or acquisition of knowledge. But the point to be noted is that the said acquisition of knowledge may or may not be through printed word. Therefore it is difficult to say that literacy is education. In ancient times knowledge was imparted orally by the teacher and memorized by the pupil. All the same written word has revolutionized this process of learning and given a lasting effect to it. No longer can the chain of knowledge be broken because of bad memory of a set of pupils. Once reduced in writing it can be preserved for centuries. The visual process of learning too has its own defects for it is not possible to acquire all education through this means. Even if it was possible to do so, the conception of different objects would differ with mental calibre of people to people. But once imprinted in letters, the chances of any distortion is very remote indeed.

In a complex world such as in which we live in, it is not possible to exchange rich experiences of learning except through the written letters. Hence the usefulness of lieracy as a pre-requisite of education. Just as a child cannot master running without first mastering walking, so a person cannot acquire education without being literate.

Thus Adult Education in India will have two different functions to perform viz. (i) Removal of illiteracy including prevention of a relapse into illiteracy and (ii) the real adult education as devoted to perfecting imperfect education so as to enable him to improve their resources and amenities of life. As also to afford adequate scope for adjusting their minds to new problems and thus help the process of social progress.

To quote the words of Joseph K. Hart, a prominent educationist in the field of adult education, in America, "It is not the education of children that can save the world from destruction; it is the education of the adult, who must be released from his provincial mindedness, his animistic prejudices, his narrow customs, and his obsolete habits; it is the adult who must be given a chance to become free in a world of science, tolerance, sympathy and intelligent organization."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. One serviceable 'Petter' make Oil Engine 150 H.P., 250 R.P.M., vertical 3-cylinder, Maker's No. 30250, complete with fue. tank air bottle, extension shafts, compressor flywheel, exhaust silencer and accessories, located at E. S. D. (Machinery), May Road, Lahore. *Reserve price Rs.* 10,000/-

2. 830 unused Khaki coloured Nylon/Cotton Parachutes, 20′ diameter, with 28 gores and 4 panels in each gore, located at 101, A.S.P., Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs.* 50/- *each.* Bids for whole quantity only.

3. 235 serviceable Medical Instrument Cabinets, 56″×37″×12″, with drop-front and cupboards below, complete. *Reserve price Rs.* 75/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 5.

4. 410 serviceable Medical Instrument Cabinets, 24″×18″×12″, with drop-front and cupboards below, complete. *Reserve price Rs.* 45/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 10.

5. 1,550 serviceable Medical Instrument Tables, portable 24″×16″. *Reserve price Rs.* 25/- *each* Bids for minimum of 50. Items 3, 4 and 5 are located at Army Medical Stores, Lahore Cantt.

Quantities of items 2 to 5 inclusive are approximate.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by July 27th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by August 4th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on July 28th, 1947. Stores must be removed by August 19th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS32", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the value of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. *CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.*

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This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection

The Real Panacea For World's Ills

Exclusive

In Antarctic Life Is On Another Plane!

By Comdr. Finn Ronne USNR

What can have happened to Ronne and his band of 21, in the far off Antarctic?

Our readers who had been avidly following the progress of the unique expedition, might well have asked themselves the question when the despatches suddenly ceased a few weeks ago.

But there is no cause for alarm. Ronne and his band are safe and sound, though snow bound in their winter quarters in Stonington Island. The silence for the last few weeks was caused by the delay in erecting the Rhombic Antennae of their Radio-transmitters at their shore base.

—And so they are again on the beam. This week's despatches deal with such interesting topics as:—Anglo-U. S. rapprochement in the cold south—How the first women in Antarctic live—Preparation for the coming trek—And a typical day—or rather night for no sun rises there nowadays!

ANTARCTICA, June 19. The British and American expeditions now in Antartica have decided to co-operate to the full in the geographical field. This was agreed today between myself and Maj. K. S. Pierce-Butler, leader of base E of the Falkland island dependencies survey, after weeks of detailed discussion and planning.

(The two expeditions had earlier had some trouble over the raising of the American flag by the Ronne group on territory which the British claim. The flag-raising was protested by Major Butler and the protest was referred by Commander Ronne to the U.S. State Department. Relations have remained good however, despite suspicions that the British may have had some part in the looting and sacking of base equipment and supplies left on the island in 1941 by an earlier American expedition.—Ed.)

This is the first time in the history of Antarctic exploration that expeditions of two different nationalities have been based so close to each other. Both leaders felt that this was an unusual opportunity to show the world that close co-operation can be achieved transcending barriers of nationality, for the common good of mankind generally.

Historic Antarctic territorial disputes have not been considered in our discussions. We felt that that difficult problem was a matter for our respective Governments. We want to get the most done in the best way for all concerned.

Detailed discussions of operational plans continue daily. But the over-all scheme of co-operation has been worked out: a member of the British group will accompany the Ronne expedition trail party, using American equipment and methods; a member of the Ronne group will go along with the British expedition's trail party under the same conditions.

Both field parties will be given air support by the planes of the Ronne expedition. The two parties will work in closest co-operation.

Britons All Service Men

The 11 Britishers at base E and all personnel of the four other bases of the Falkland island dependencies survey are on active duty with the British Army or the Royal Navy. Not military occupation units, they are carrying out an extensive geographical and scientific programme. It is to be hoped that the United States Government may eventually undertake a similar programme to open up and evaluate the economic, scientific and military advantages of this continent.

The large Peninsula where all current Antarctic activity is centred was the first part of this continent to be sighted. The British claim they saw it first, and call it Graham land. The U.S. claims that an American whaler, Nathaniel Palmer of Stonington, Conn., first sighted the area from the sloop here in 1820. We therefore, call it Palmer land.

Russian, Swedish, French, Norwegian, English and American expeditions have all, through the years, contributed to knowledge of this sector.

The British have long laid claim to a pie-shaped area of the Antarctic, which includes Palmer land and extends from the Falkland islands to the South Pole. It has been the policy of the United States not to make any territorial claims in this continent nor to recognize the claims of any other country.

How The First Women In Antarctic Live

June 20

The two women who are here with us—Mrs. Finn Ronne and Mrs. Harry Darlington—have been accepted so completely and so matter-of-factly as members of the expedition that they are frequently called by a man's name. Though this is done through error and because it is difficult to tell a woman from a man when she is dressed in a parka and trousers, it indicates their complete acceptance here.

The simple requirements of living are so time-consuming, and so shared, that there is little time here for distinctions arsing from sex. Mrs. Ronne and Mrs. Darlington both have to store firewood beside their stove every evening so that they can build a fire to melt frozen water for washing in the morning. They both have to worry about warmth and to avoid touching any cold metal surfaces for fear of burns.

These minor but typical problems of life in the Antarctic are cited because they indicate something which is important: Life here is on a completely different standard than life in a temperate climate. The normal basis for judgments do not apply, and a woman is not so much a woman here as another person—regardless of sex—who shares a common fight against the elements.

The women each have special tasks assigned to them, however. Mrs. Ronne is the expedition's Recorder and Mrs. Darlington is the Librarian. But both work on numerous other tasks. My wife, for instance, has gathered most of the news items which we send to the States, in addition to her main job of keeping a daily record of all the activities of this expedition.

Both the women are happy here and are glad that they were included. they take their turn mess-cooking with the others of the party. The days slip by quickly and there are always varied tasks. A woman's life is virtually the same as a man's.

Living Arrangements

Living arrangements are very simple. The men sleep in a common bunkhouse. Leading off this, and reached through a narrow passageway, is a small shack where I and Mrs. Ronne live. The Darlingtons live in a small room in the bunkhouse proper, but it is partitioned off from the main area and is distinctly a separate room.

Though a woman shares such uncomfortable features of living as bathing in a washtub after heating pails of water, she has certain advantages here which she doesn't have Stateside. Clothes, for instance, are no problem at all. Style, fabric and fashion don't concern her a bit. And, except for a few creams brought along in quantity, cosmetics become a minor problem.

The food is good and wholesome, and twice a week we have ice cream and movies. There are occasional bridge games, there are many books to read and there are thousands of things to learn. Moonlight ski trips are excellent sport and the absence of ski tows makes it particularly good exercise. The climate is exceedingly healthful and the women have shared in the general good health which the group has maintained. Their life here is both happy and healthy.

Radio Beam Is On

June 21.—The un disappeared six weeks ago. There is approximately three hours of twilight each day, caused by the refraction of the sun's light on the mountains nearby. During the past three or four days the moon has been up all the time. Every other fortnight, the moon rises and sets twice in each 24 hours. We see it rise in the early afternoon at these times, only to set again in a few hours. It stays out of sight for a few more hours, then comes up on the other side of the heavens for two or three hours before it sets again. This phenomena is extremely colorful.

The temperature hovers between 15 and 22 below zero now, and we have experienced some high winds of late. During the last three days gusts have been hitting 80 M.P.H. we stay in camp and everyone is working on preparations for the coming trail season. Our ship, the M/v Port of Beaumont, Texas, has been frozen fast in the ice of Marguerite bay for a month, and we are all living in the camp on Stonington Island.

We have completed our biggest shore job—setting up the huge rhombic antennas. It was a long and difficult job. All hands worked at it, and shared a common disappointment when the two poles buckled before they were strengthened and supported. Slight damage and some delay resulted, but the poles are now firmly anchored to withstand winds of at lea t 85 M.P.H. The radio is working fine. This task was led by Petersen, our physicist, and Kelsey, radiomon. Other men have other tasks, mostly concerned with the coming trial season.

Geographer Dodson and Boy Scout Owen, both dog drivers, are working on harnesses, ganglines and the preparation of trail pemmican for dogs. They are aided by Dr. Mclean and ship's chief officer Smith. Dodson is also conducting tests on sleeping bags and tents by having different men sleep outside in various types of equipment.

Waiting For Light

Second mate McClary and assistant engineer Wood are busy lashing sleds. Chief steward Gutenko is making up the trial rations for the men of the party. When completed the rations will weigh 70 pounds per man per month and will include pemmican, cocoa biscuits, oatmeal, lemon powder, butter, sugar, bacon, dried apricots, chocolate bars, iced tea and powdered coffee.

Pilots Darlington, Lassiter and Adams, together with aviation mechanic Robertson, are working on the maintenance of our planes. Physicists Peterson and Thompson are continuing with their scientific recordings.

Classes for trail parties are well under way. Two 1-hour classes in celestial navigation are held daily under the leadership of second mate Smith. Radio code is being taught by radioman Kelsey and climatologist Fiske. Attendance at these classes is required of trail personnel and others are free to attend. There are 10 in the navigation class and seven in the radio class. Mrs. Ronne is attending both and reports that she enjoys them and is learning a lot.

Geologist Nichols is hard at work on the sewing machine, where he is making trail flags and food bags for the sled trips.

I am working on over-all geographic and logistic problems for the trail parties. The most difficult part of this work is in coordinating surface parties with air flights, and figuring on weight allowances and timing for each. In addition, four separate plans must be made—one main plan and three alternates, which may be used if weather or mechanica conditions preclude the carrying out of the main plan.

So we are all busy in this long Antarctic night, making plans for the coming daylight which will allow us to break free of our camp area and probe into the mysteries of the Antarctic interior.

A Typical Day

June 22.—Here's what it's like on a typical day with our 22-man expedition.

Yesterday, June 21, was clear and cold with the thermometer at 34 degrees below zero, fahrenheit. The short period of light during the wilight day revealed beautiful multicolored rainbow-like clouds hanging above the glacier-lined peaks of the mountains surrounding our camp. The colors were caused by the refraction of the sun's light against the snowy peaks.

We went ahead with our work, most of it aimed at the coming daylight period when we will send trail parties out into the interior. McClary and Wood slept outside in sleeping bags and tents during the night, testing equipment for trail work.

Thompson is spending the whole day outside, working on his tidal gauge and on terrestrial Magnetism. Robertson has gone out to the ship to work on the planes. The dog teams are also out at the ship on one of severa runs they'll make today to bring in coal and other supplies. One team hauled in 7,000 pounds of prepared dog meal on one load, and they travelled so fast that two men had to craw up on the sled to slwo them down. Mclean, Hassage and Smith are driving the teams.

Dodson and Owen are rendering Sea blubber for dog pemmican. Kelsey, Lassiter and Adams are removing a heavy collection of frost from the rhombic antenna wires. Peterson is working on meteorology, and is getting some help from Fiske who is also working at the sewing machine on dog harnesses. Gutenko is in the galley preparing pemmican for human consumption on the trail.

I am dividing my time between working with McClary and Wood, who are repairing and lashing sleds, and planning aircraft oads and gas consumption with Darlington. Latady is working in the photographic lab and Nichols is drawing up lists of supplies to be taken on trail sleds.

We are all working hard for the success of the coming exploration season.

Our Delhi Letter

Future Of Princes In Free India

Entry Into Consembly Is Without Prejudice To Their Ultimate Decision

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

Three historic events took place during the week.

Firstly, Lord Louis Mountbatten created a department of Indian States to replace the Political Department. The Department has been placed, not under "his more changeable or talkative colleagues", but under Sardar Patel himself. The Secretary of the Department is the old and seasoned public servant Mr. V. P. Menon.

A standstill agreement with the Princes will be the first objectives of Sardar Patel and his new Department. A draft of the agreement, covering subjects, such as currency customs, commercial relations, defence, foreign relations, communications, etc. has already been circulated to the Princes. Nawab Sahib of Chattari with some of his colleagues has arrived here to initiate discussions with Sardar Patel on behalf of Hyderabad State. Sardar Patel, on assumption of his office as the Member of State's Department, made an extraordinarily good statement, which should disarm all their suspicion.

Ample Time For Decision

The entry into a Constituent Assembly itself does not mean an entry into the Indian or Pakistan Union. Entry into the Constituent Assembly is without prejudice to ultimate and final decision by a State. The States by entering the Constituent Assembly will be able to shape the Constitution in a manner, which will safeguard their interests. Thereafter, they will have ample time and opportunity to examine the new constitution and join one of the two unions, if they so desire, by signing the instrument of accession. The standstill agreement is being negotiated for a period of three years. This should give adequate time to the Princes to make up their minds.

Second historic event was the assigning of a reason by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer why Travancore was opposed to join the Indian Union. The reason disclosed by him, was that the Nehru's Government was friendly with Soviet Russia. The drum-beater of British Bureaucracy till yesterday, Tamil Brahmin Dewan of Travancore says:

> "Travancore cannot be found to join a Dominion whose leaders have established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Russia."

The statement misfired because President Truman's Ambassador Dr. Grady for whose consumption presumably it was made declared at his first press conference that the "Indian States were the domestic affair of India."

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is a Knight Commander of the Star of India; Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, and Companion of the Indian Empire. These titles were conferred on him by the King of England, who had been an ally of Marshall Stalin. King George's Government has had diplomatic relations with the Soviet Russia for over a decade. Sir C. P. should never have accepted the various titles from a King who was an ally of Marshall Stalin.

Breeding Ground

Neither he nor his Maharaja, also loaded with titles, is ever known to have even protested to the British Government against an alliance with the Soviet Russia. Opinion here is that there shall be no peace in Travancore so long as a foreign Dewan continues to usurp all power in that State. He is in Travancore, what Sir Olaf Caroe was in the Frontier Province. He shall have to go and the earlier the Travancoreans push him out the better for them.

Communism cannot be kept away by non-recognition of Russia. It is a semi feudal Brahmin ridden society, which provides the most fertile ground for Communism. Communism could not make any headway either in Britain or in the United States of America. The Czar's most autocratic rule gave Communism the full opportunity to become the State itself. Red Bogey, created by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer will hardly stem the onward tide of Communism in Travancore. It is social justice, and Roosevelt's Four Freedom which may save the State for the young Maharaja.

The Government of India enacted what is commonly called the Princes Protection Act. It is a most important point whether that Act will be applicable to those states, who conspire against the Government established by law in India

Independence Bill

The third historic event was the introduction in British Parliament and publication in India of the Independence of India Bill. In relation to the Princes, this Bill terminated Paramountcy, treaties, engagements and sanads, the British Crown with the Indian Princes. In short, the Bill safeguards the sovereignty of Indian States and confers independence on their rulers.

This step should be measured by the Linlithgow yardstick. In his farewell message to the Princes, the then Crown Representative had declared:

"It would be injustice to your Highnesses were I to assume that any reasonable man amongst you would deny that the Crown's obligations to protect carry with them equally binding responsibilities to ensure if need be, that what is protected continues to be worthy of protection

A pen portrait of a proverbial Indian Prince is provided by a Britisher, one Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and who subsequently became the first Labour Premier of Britain. In his book, the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald states:

"He (an Indian Ruling Prince) was secure in his state, he had an ample income, he had prestige and authority amongst his subjects, he had a bad upbringing and a deteriorated and deteriorating entourage, he had no traditions of public usefulness to spur him. His conception of himself was that of a tax-receiver surrounded by plotters and schemers, by flatterers and traitors; that of a god ministerial by hangers-on. He could not understand that there was any difference between the income of the State and his own. It was his private possession managed by agents. His court was too often a maze of crookedness and sensuousness, in which women generally played the leading part, and through which he sank into physical, mental and moral decay. The peace and protection of Britain brought the Native States to the condition of a fever-stricken morass where diseased nature was prolific and gorgeous to the eye, but rotten at the core and feeding on corruption. And British interests and influence not infrequently increased the corruption".

Ramsay MacDonald also defined the powers of the Indian States. He said:

"They cannot make war, they cannot bind themselves to their neighbours".

Linlithgow's Advice

This was thirty years ago. Lord Linlithgow who could not be accused of pro-Congress sentiments in the Princely situation. In his address to the Chamber of Princes in March 1942, Lord Linlithgow observed:

"I refer particularly to the urgent need for the states to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing currents of world opinion and to leave undone nothing which will help to achieve not only their own healthy development, but also their very survival."

Lord Linlithgow then spoke of three matters, namely grouping of smaller states for administrative purpose, institution of a Council of Ministers for safeguarding the standards of administration and the "vexed question of Civil lists and Privy purses. Eighteen months later, Lord Linlithgow in his farewell to the Princes observed:

"I spoke at the last session of this Chamber of a scheme for safeguarding standards of administration, particularly after the period of a Ruler's minority by the application of formal constitutional methods for the transaction of official business. I referred too to the difficult and delicate business of determining what proportion of a state revenue can appropriately be earmarked for the use of the Ruler and his family. Here again I am denied the satisfaction of seeing final decision reached during the period of my Viceroyalty", of seven and a half years.

Lord Wavell in his first and only address to the Indian Legislature had solemnly declared that any transfer of power would be conditioned by safeguarding the interests of the rulers and of populations of the States. The Independence of India does safeguard the interests of the Rulers of the States but throws the people of the States to the Rulers and their Dewans.

The one and the only argument advanced by the British for terminating their paramountcy, treaties engagements and sanads is that any other course would have damned them before the whole world. They could not treat the treaties as scraps of paper.

So-called Treaties

Apropos these treaties, another Britisher, at one time the Reforms Commissioner of the Government of India recently speaking before the East India Association declared:

"The so called treaties with the Indian States are not treaties in the strict international law. They are domestic political arrangements under the British Crown. In the present stage of development of India they are on a footing with the British Government's pledges to minorities in India". The British could say, "We accept this position. We have denounced our pledges to minorities. We have also terminated all our treaties with the Indian States"

In this affair of the Indian Princes the real fault lies with the Congress. It was so engrossed with the Hindu-Muslim problem that it hardly considered the problem of Indian States. The Congress leaders hardly referred to the provisions relating to Indian States in May 16 and June 3 Plans. The British took Congress silence as its acceptance of the provisions.

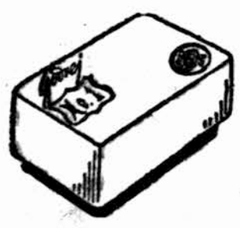
There is one aspect of this problem. The British are on the run. They are quitting India. How can they give an undertaking which it would be physically impossible for them to implement. And Lord Mountbatten is doing his best. New Delhi view is that, provided Nehru-Shankerrao Deo-Pattabhi combination take a vow of silence on state affairs for the next few years, Indian States would come into one of the Unions. As a matter of fact, with the exception of Hyderabad, Travancore, Indore, Bhopal and Kashmir, all the rest have already entered the Constituent Assembly. There are still Princes and Dewans in the country for whom India is greater than personal gain or a momentary notoriety. India is on the march and even Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer cannot stop her.

Fair Prices

of Godrej CHAVI BRAND SOAPS

HAIR OIL — EAU-DE-COLOGNE

The fair retail prices per Cake are marked under the respective illustrations. (Prices are somewhat higher where customs duty, octroi, terminal tax and/or other impost is levied.) Higher costs of raw materials have compelled us to reluctantly enhance most prices from about 10-4-1947.



No. 1 — 11 as.

No. 2 — 8 1/2 as.

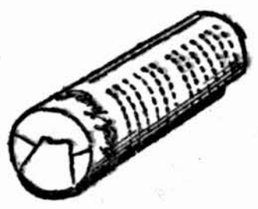
VATNI — 6 as.
VATNI BABY—1-3/4 as.

SANDAL — 7 as.

LIMDA — 7 as.

KHUS — 7 as

TURKISH BATH
4 1/2 as.



SHAVING STICK
(CARTON) — 7 1/2 as.
(Unchanged)
SHAVING STICK (TIN)
10 as.

SHAVING ROUND
4 1/2 as.
(Unchanged)

HAIR OIL — Rs. 1/6 EAU-DE-COLOGNE — Rs. 3/2

These two New products are, for the present, sold only in Bombay City and Suburbs.

GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

The Pioneer makers of vegetable toilet soaps in India

Mahatma Criticises Governor-Generalship Of Pakistan

"JINNAH HAS GONE BACK ON HIS WORD"

Breach Of Congress-League Agreement

NEW DELHI, July 12. (A.P.I.): At his post-prayer speech today, Mahatma Gandhi, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Jinnah as the Governor-General of the Pakistan Government said that by assuming office of the Governor-General of the Pakistan dominion, Mr. Jinnah had gone back on his word.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE AGREEMENT

As far as he understood both the Congress and the League Party agreed upon to have one Governor-General for both the Dominions. Later, Mr. Jinnah himself wanted to become the Governor-General of the Pakistan Dominion.

WHY A BRITISHER

Mahatma Gandhi said that the Congress thought it better to work under a British Governor-General so long as India remained a Dominion. "Moreover it does not matter whether the Governor-General is an Englishman or a Frenchman or of any other nationality. The real power is with the people", he added.

Train Plunges Into River

200 Killed In China's Worst Rail Disaster

NANKING, July 12, (U.P.A.): A report from Canton said that more than 200 persons were killed when a Chinese train jumped the tracks and plunged into the rain swollen river near Yingteh on Thursday.

The report, which described the wreck as the worst train disaster in China in decades, said that only 100 out of the 400 aboard the train escaped injury. It said that of the others more than 60 required hospitalization.

SOVIET SUPPORT TO INDIA

Consultative Capacity For Non—U. N. Members

LAKE SUCCESS, July 12, (U.P.A.): India and the Philippines Republic won the support of Russia on Friday in their efforts to give a voice to colonies and non-United Nations countries in the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Soviet delegate P. M. Chernyshev said Russia favoured a consultative capacity for non-United Nations members and would support India and the Philippines in the move to get further privileges at the council table. Chernyshev did not say he would support their demands for full voting privileges, but asked that the decision be delayed until Monday presumably so that he could consult the Soviet Government.

35-HOUR CURFEW IN MAHARBOURI

BOMBAY, July 12, (A.P.I.): Following a stabbing incident in the Maharbouri locality this afternoon, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has imposed a 35-hour curfew from 7 P.M. to-day (July 12) to 6 A.M. on July 14, in the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of Trimbak Parsharam Street (inclusive), Durgadevi Street (inclusive), Kumbharwada Street (inclusive) and Sandhurst Road (exclusive).

STOP PRESS

GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA CALLED TO PARIS

PARIS, July 12, (Reuter): M. Charles Baron, Governor of French India territories, arrived by air here today. Mr. Baron has been called by the French Government to report on conditions in French Indian territories in the light of demands, by these territories, for independence.

U.S. SENATOR FIRED AT

NEW YORK, July 12, (Reuter): A Capitol police officer reported today in Washington that Republican Senator John Bricker of Ohio was fired on in a tunnel leading from the Capitol building to the Senate office building.

Two shots were fired harmlessly at Mr. Bricker by a man who the Senator described as "a disgruntled patronage seeker"

AGA KHAN'S CONDITION IMPROVES

LAUSANNE, July 12, (U.P.A.): The Aga Khan's condition was reported considerably improved today and his physicians told the United Press of America that he passed a very good night. He was allowed to eat more and leave his bed today.

NEW CZECH-RUSSIAN PACT

PRAGUE, July 12 (A.P.A): Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union today announced a sweeping five-year agreement for the exchange of Soviet food for Czech machinery and manufactured goods.

The Slav Nations are already bound together by trade alliances but the new Czech-Russian pact called for an immediate and vast increase in the amounts of goods exchanged.

NEW CHAMBER OF PRINCES

Nawab Of Bhopal Group

SECRETARIAT IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 12 (A.P.A.): Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Secretary of the Chamber of Princes, has relinquished his position, Chamber officials said today, and D. R. Rutnam, O.B.E., I.C.S. has taken over his duties.

Mr. Maqbool made a trip to Trivandrum last week preceding that of the visit of Nawab of Bhopal and reached New Delhi only yesterday. Maqbool reportedly is now busy setting up a secretariat for a new chamber to represent the States that intend to remain independent after August 15. Chief among these are Bhopal, Hyderabad, Travancore, Indore and, possibly, Kashmir.

Most of the Muslim employees of the present Chamber, which is being wound up, have expressed their desire to join the new independent organization.

From quarters close to the Nawab of Bhopal group it is learned that a fund of about Rs. 15,00,000 has already been collected from among this group of tates to serv as initial fund.

The Nawab of Bhopal group are making efforts to have the new secretariat located in New Delhi at least during the preliminary stage.

KASHMIR GAG ON PRESS

JAMMU, July 12, (A.P.I.): About a dozen newspapers were forced to suspend publication in consequence of the notice served on the Prem Printing Press, Jammu, under the Kashmir Defence Rules, prohibiting it to print any newspaper".

The request of these papers for the change of declaration for getting them printed at some other press has not been granted so far.

HOPE OF HEAVY RAINS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inquiries made at the Santa Cruz Observatory tonight showed that rainy weather with occasional heavy falls was expected during the next two or three days in the City. The whole of Bombay Province including Kathiawar would also experience heavy monsoon.

Boundary Line In Punjab

Feroze Khan Noon Demands Demarcation At Sutlej

LAHORE, July 12 (A.P.I.): Malik Feroze Khan Noon has demanded that the river Sutlej should be recognised as the boundary between the West and the East Punjab.

In a press statement issued here today, he said: the Sutlej is our natural boundary. It is the river where Alexander having no stomach left for further fight, built some pillars and marched back to rest in Babylon. Unless this river is our boundary there will not be peace between Pakistan and Hindustan and the more the Congress resist our just claims the deeper they lay the foundation of antagonism.

"Now that the position is clear, we know that Amritsar and Taran tehsils are the two tehsils with a non-Muslim majority. But these are an island surrounded by a contiguous Muslim area which links up Gurdaspur District in the north with Dasuha, Jullunder, Nikodar, Zira and Firozepur tehsils and Montgomery. We have a similar island in the East Punjab in Ferozpur Jhirka and Puh tehsils, where Muslims are in an overwhelming majority. It is as absurd on the part of non-Muslims to claim the Amritsar 'island' as it is on our part to claim Gurgaon District. Pathankote tehsil, I understand, is also Muslim majority area if you deduce the population of the hill area which must revert to Chamba State."

Dealing with the Sikh claims to territories on the basis of ownership of land and taxes paid, Malik Feroze Khan Noon said: "All the land in the Punjab belongs to the state and revenue is paid half by the land owner and half by the tenant and the vast majority of tenants are Muslims even on lands owned by Hindus and Sikhs. Similarly water rates are paid half and half."

Malik Feroze Khan Noon pleaded that it was extremely desirable that no threats should be held out from any side and the Boundary Commission should be allowed to work in a calm atmosphere.

ODENDAALSRUST, (Orange Free State), July 11 (Reuter): Mr. J. H Hofmeyr, South African Finance Minister, said he considered a rise in the price of gold unlikely in a speech today at Odendaalsrust, a centre of the recent Orange Free State gold strike.

British Offer To Indonesia

Help To Establish Internal Security

BATAVIA, July 12, (Reuter): Britain has offered to help set up a Neutral Commission to establish internal security in Indonesia in an effort to overcome the main obstacle to the formation of Indonesia's Federal Government, according to a reliable source here today.

The obstacle has been created by the Republic's continued rejection of the Dutch proposals for a joint police force to maintain law and order when Dutch and foreign nationals—including British — return to their estates in Java and Sumatra under Interim Government measures.

The Republic had indicated that it is willing to accept federal control of its own special police force to fulfil the task.

It was understood that Britain told the Dutch ambassador in London that she was prepared to help if the Netherlands Government thought it necessary.

JOINT POLICE FORCE

Failure to agree on a joint police force as proposed by the Dutch in their note of May 27 to the Republican Government was one of the causes of the prolonged crisis in Indonesia.

The Republicans under Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, the Socialist Premier, finally accepted other Dutch proposals after prolonged negotiations.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, quoting a British foreign office spokesman, said today that discussions had taken place in London between Britain and the Dutch embassy over a joint police force for Indonesia and that various possibilities had been reviewed. Britain had put forward no concrete proposals to the Netherlands Government.

The spokesman said that from the British side no suggestion had ever been made that British Nationals might participate in a police mission in Indonesia.

Mr. Assat, Chairman of the Republic Working Committee of the Indonesian Provisional Parliament, said today that the Committee would support the Cabinet's conciliatory policy to settle the present crisis provided it rejected the Dutch proposals for a joint police force.

GENERAL DE GAULLE GAGGED

RENNES (FRANCE), July 12, (Reuter): The Rennes Municipal Council after a stormy meeting decided to refuse to allow General de Gaulle to make a speech in a public square here on July 27.

The Mayor of Rennes is expected to hand in his resignation after this decision.

Rennes was one of the Breton towns reported to have been a centre of the recent alleged Rightwing plot to overthrow the French Republic.

Lathi Charge In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, July 12, (A.P.I.): Ten persons forming part of a procession taken out last evening in defiance of the ban have been injured by a lathi charge by the police, according to a report received here from Alleppey.

Enquiries in official quarters here show that a public meeting was organised by the State Congress last evening at Alleppey at which speches were made protesting against the Independence decision of the Government of Travancore. Thereafter, a procession was taken out mainly by young men in defiance of the ban and on their refusal to disperse, the police made a lathi charge resulting in injuries to ten participants.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, July 12

The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Drawing Up 'An Account Of Europe's Needs'

16-Nation Conference Begins Aid Work In Paris: It Is No Rival To UNO, Says Bevin

PARIS, July 12 (Reuter): With the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin as its chairman, the 16-Nations conference on the Marshall Plan for aid to Europe got into its stride today with a plenary opening session this morning and a meeting of the Working Committee, representing all delegations, this afternoon.

ASSESSING EUROPE'S NEEDS

Both Mr. Bevin and M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister described the meeting as a stocktaking affair, to estimate Europe's resources and to assess her needs.

Mr. Bevin promised that the resources not only of Britain but also as far as possible of the Commonwealth would be available to help Europe, and emphasised that the present plan was in no way a rival to the United Nations.

He said he understood why some European countries were absent and added that the door would remain wide open "to all ready to help restore Europe."

PURELY ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Both Ministers declared that the Conference was economic, not political, M. Bidault saying that they had hoped for no refusals.

This morning's session adjourned until 3 P.M. G.M.T. tomorrow when it will hear the report by the Working Committee, representing all Delegations, which will in the meantime have set up 'ad hoc' committees of experts to study various aspects of Europe's problems.

Mr. Bevin expressed the hope that the Working Committee would produce a report not later than next Tuesday.

The talks opened in a city gay with bunting—but the flags were in honour of July 14, Bastille Day, France's national holiday, and Parisians will be dancing in the streets over the weekend as the delegates confer.

The opening session was held in the spacious dining room, last used for a public ceremony before the war when Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Nazi Foreign Minister. was entertained to dinner.

M. Georges Bidault, opening the conference, welcomed the delegates and assured them that their national sovereignty and independence would be reserved. He defined the object of the conference as "to draw up an account of the needs and available resources of the countries of Europe."

DOOR STILL OPEN

"It is the fault of none of us if all the nations of Europe are not present today at this assembly", he said. "We will take care to say or do nothing which might turn anyone away, in the hope that we may still see the empty seats occupied some day in the near future, in accordance with what we consider unquestionably consistent with the collective interest of Europe and the personal interests of the absent nations."

Dealing with outside contentions that the Marshall Plan interfered with the independence of States, M. Bidault said:

"It is here today that the sovereignty and the independence of these States will assert themselves."

The aim of the conference was simply to establish an organisation to assess the balance of the resources and needs of Europe, he said

"We do not pretend for a minute to impose views or methods, even less to use this conference to establish in Europe a hegemony by which you know, gentlemen, you are not threatened here.

"What we propose to you is to organise freely and according to the decisions we shall take in common, the effort of the European nations present, with a view to limiting the aid of the United States to strict necessity, that is, to what we could not achieve by our own means."

Germany's resources must be employed for Europe, Germany included M. Bidault declared.

"Europe is not fully represented here. But those who are present have the right to speak in her name and to act for her. Reinforcements will come, I am sure, when our loyal work has shown everyone the direction of our efforts.

"Together, therefore, we will make and make quickly the effort of mutual aid which will in turn win us outside help."

Mr. Bevin, unanimously elected Chairman on the proposal of Luxembourg, Belgium, and Holland, described the speech of the United States Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall which gave rise to the present gathering, as containing both an opportunity and a challenge.

APPROACH TO ECONOMIC PROBLEM

"We believe that this approach to the economic problem will not only produce relief but will also ultimately produce the right political settlement for Europe" he said.

"For a country like ours, and France, to be accused of interfering with the affairs of others—after the part we played in two world wars—will be seen to be false.

"Our object was to call voluntarily for information on the resources of Europe to help all Europe, and only to call on the offer contained in the Marshall speech as a complement to this action.

"I repeat that this is an economic and not a political Conference".

Of the absence of certain European countries, he said: "It is sure that they regret it as much as we regret their absence. We fully understand and we express our sympathy but I am sure I am voicing the wishes of all here when I say that the door will remain wide open to all countries who wish to help restore all Europe.

"We do not want to set up a permanent organisation to rival the United Nations organisation but an "ad hoc" affair for energetic and rapid action.

LOYALTY TO U.N.O.

"Our loyalty to the United Nations organisation remains, as has always been, completely first. We will work with the United Nations and its dependent organisations.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I am authorised to state that the resources not only of Britain but, as far as is possible, of the great Commonwealth of British nations will be used to help restore Europe".

Count Sforza, 73-year-old Italian Foreign Minister, said he was there to emphasise the hopes and anxieties of 46,000,000 Italians "who had experienced the consequences of the follies of blind nationalism and Fascism.

Acclaiming the part played by the United Nations in helping Europe, he said: "Italy is ready to do her share".

Mr. Bevin wound up the opening session of the conference by declaring with a smile: "The speediest conference I have ever presided over will now adjourn".

The Committee meetings will be closed to the public and the press but tomorrow's plenary session will be public.

The Working Committee of the "Save Europe" conference which represented all delegations, held its first session at the French Foreign Office immediately after the plenary session had ended today.

At Home To Mrs. Pandit

BOMBAY, July 12 (API): The Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference will be at home to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Ambassador-Designate to USSR on Sunday at 3 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Hall. Members of the Executive Committee of the Branch are requested to be present.

Ring Of Alleged Stabbers Broken

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay C. I. D. claimed to have broken an alleged ring of gangsters engaged in sporadic stabbings in the City with the arrest of Mohamed Usman Noor Mohamed and Sultan Hasham last evening.

They were placed before Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Police Court this morning when they were remanded into custody.

Need For Social Revolution In Free India

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI'S ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, delivering the Convocation Address at the Annual Convocation of the Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, here today exhorted the out-going students to utilise the education they had received, for the purpose of bringing social freedom in the country without which, she said, national freedom would be a farce.

Sir Harshidbhai Divatia, Chancellor of the University, presided over the Convocation, which was held at the Sunderbhai Hall, and conferred degrees on the successful candidates.

Mrs. Pandit spoke in Hindustani. This was the first occasion since the inception of the University 31 years ago, that the Convocation Address was delivered in the national language.

"After 200 years of slavery, India is regaining her independence. But if the country has to take a place among the great nations of the world and if our people should live in honour and dignity, independence, should permeate into our society and into our homes.

"In our homes, schools, factories, and various other institutions today there is a crying need for social reform. Educated women should devote their knowledge to work in this field".

She continued: "Today our country is torn by strife and every day we hear of harrowing tales of suffering. India has been both geographically and psychologically divided. The former is not so much a tragedy as the latter. It is up to you, young women, to bring about a social revolution in this land, and thus let the millions live in a spirit of good neighbourliness in unity and in social equality. Begin the work in your own homes and then extend your sphere of work."

WESTERN INFLUENCE

Describing at length the greatness of India's ancient culture and education, Mrs. Pandit observed that, with the advent of the British, these were also destroyed along with national freedom. Today education had reached such a state that only people with money could have it. It was like a commodity that was sold in the market. "Our duty is to regain our past glory and our great traditions in the educational field", the speaker said.

Mrs. Pandit deplored the tendency among people in India to look to Western countries for "progress". "Do not look to the West for inspiration, nor think too much of our past. At this moment we must think of the future, and think of how best to improve our conditions", she said and in conclusion added, "We will march forward to unity and progress, and a time will come when we will be able to show to the West the way of peace and prosperity. The whole world is today looking to us for guidance."

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Sir H. V. Divatia appealed to the public "to divert the stream of educational charity to the cause of women's education." "Whatever might be said about the advantages or otherwise of this University, it has now come to stay and is turning out hundreds of students every year. It has a deficit budget and greatly needs help from the members of the public", he said.

Paying a tribute to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Sir Divatia said that she represented the culture, the beauty and the capacity of Indian womanhood.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta proposed a vote of thanks.

An unhappy incident interrupted Mrs. Pandit's address today. Mrs. Pandit got annoyed with the press photographers who were taking her snaps from all sides when she started her speech. She asked them to stop "shooting" and leave the hall, and refused to proceed with the speech when a few of them hesitated to leave.

Kher's Party To Mrs. Pandit

BOMBAY, July 12, (API): Free India must always throw her weight on the side of world peace, no matter which world power was in the right and which was in the wrong, declared Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador-Designate to Soviet Russia, at a tea party given in her honour by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay this afternoon.

Mrs. Pandit said she was fully conscious of the difficult nature of the task that had been entrusted to her. But she hoped to fulfil her mission with the help of unstinting sympathy and support of her compatriots.

Felicitating Mrs. Pandit on her appointment as Ambassador Mr. Kher recalled the brilliant services rendered by the Indian Delegation which she had led at the U.N.O. Conference on the South African issue. Now she had been entrusted with a far more difficult and delicate mission as India's Ambassador to Soviet Russia, he said, adding that it was a task over which few would envy her.

The Premier said the sincerest good wishes and fervent prayers of her countrymen would be with her in the fulfilment of her mission.

The guests included the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture and Local-Self Government, Bombay, Mr. Gopal Redy, Finance Minister, Madras, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, Justices Divatia and Chagla, the Advocate General, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, Miss Indumathi Seth and Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas.

VIJAYALAKSHMI TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW ON AUG. 3

NEW DELHI, July 12, (A.P.I.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador-Designate to Moscow, is expected to leave Delhi on August 3.

The advance party of the Indian Embassy Staff at Moscow is leaving on Monday July 14 by air for Moscow via U.K. This party will include Mr. T. N. Kaul, who will be Mrs. Pandit's Private Secretary.

Mrs. Pandit and the rest of the staff, including Mr. A. V. Pai, (Councellor), first Secretary and an interpreter is expected to leave on August 3 direct to Moscow in a specially chartered plane.

Scindia Chief Leaves For London Shipping Conference

KARACHI, July 12, (UPI): Mr. M. A. Master, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and one of the Indian delegates to the Shipping Conference in London, left Karachi by air for London yesterday morning, to attend the shipping conference with British shipping interests which commences in London on July 15. Before his departure, Mr. Master disclosed to the United Press of India that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and its associated companies were now building eight vessels in the United Kingdom, including two pilgrimships, two fast cargo ships and four passenger ships. In addition, two more Indian ships were being constructed in the Indian shipbuilding yard in Vizagapatam. The total tonnage of these vessels would be about 60,000 tons.

In London, the Indian Shipping Delegation has been invited to lunch by Mr. William Currie. After the Conference, Mr. Master will go to the United States in connection with the Indo-American service lately started by the Indian Shipping Company. He will be away from India for about two to three months.

U. S. Controls

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuter). Congress has approved legislation continuing a limited number of emergency war time controls for exports and imports and allocations of commodities still in short supply. The powers had been temporarily extended from June 30 to July 15 this year while Congress reached a decision on the present bill which extended them to February 19, 1948. The bill now goes to the President for signature.

The measure continues import controls on rice and rice products and export priorities on such commodities as fats and oils, tin, antimony, nitrogenous fertiliser and quinine.

Priorities are authorised for materials certified "essential to the successful carrying on the United States foreign policy.

Excepted from the application of this provisions are foodstuffs, cordage and fertilisers.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10, 2003.
Muslim: Sabaan 23, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 13, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-09 a.m. Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 07-31, 18-49.
Lowtide: 00.53, 13-08.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

JAMSETJEE — Rustamjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, son of late Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, husband of Soonabai, the daughter of late Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, died on Saturday morning. Funeral ceremony will take place on Sunday at his brother Cursetjee Jamsetjee's residence, Beach House, Napean Sea Road at 7-45 a.m. (S.T.).

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our Animal Soul" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by Questions and Answers, today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Miss Yashodakumari's lecture on "Our duty" today, at 9-30 a.m., at the Samaj Hall, Borabazar Street, Fort.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Lectures on Geeta by Kanhereshastri Ex-Professor of London University), at Ruia College from 14th July to 23rd July, 8-45 p.m. daily.

SONG SERVICE: At the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 12 Wodehouse Road, today (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. The Rev. Eric Frykenberg will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Meeting of the Scouters, officers and members of the Association of Bombay City (including Municipality) and suburbs, today (Sunday), at 8-45 a.m., at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, to express sorrow at the sudden remise of Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, District Commissioner of Bombay North Hindustan Scout Association.

Prof. P. G. Rao, will preside.

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL: Lecture by Mr. Gadgil, Editor, 'Lokmanya', on 'Declaration of June 3', at 4 p.m., at the Bombay Gymnasium Institute, Parel.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS ASSOCIATION: At the meeting held the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Sweepers' Union at Valpakhadi Municipal Chawls on 6th July, 1947, it was decided that at the next meeting to be held on the 13th July, 1947, at the same place, the question of giving notice of strike should be decided upon if the Municipal Authorities to give favourable reponse to the 7 demands already submitted on the 28th June, 1947 by the Union to them.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA: The Tongkah (Bhuket) Sub-Agency of the Bank will be re-opened on 14th July, 1947.

BHABHA LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

NEW DELHI, July 12, (A. P. I.): Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member, Works, Power and Mine in the Interim Government left for Bombay this morning.

ALL-INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY: On Sunday, 13th July, at 8-30 a.m. Mr. Frank Anthony will broadcast from Delhi a review of the first three sessions of the Constituent Assembly. This will be relayed by All-India Radio, Bombay, on 344 and 41.44, meters.

CONGRESS SEVIKA DAL: An announcement from the Congress House says: Congress Sevika Dals will give a reception to Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, today (Sunday, July 13), in the compound of Robert Money School next to Congress House at 9-30 a.m. All Congress Desh Sevikas are requested to come in their uniforms.

THE CITIZENS OF ANDHERI are presenting an address to Mr. Abdul Karim Suraiya, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, on his retirement from the Presidentship of Parle Andheri Borough Municipality, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Gazdar Hall Murzaban Road, Andheri. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister Bombay, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS: Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th of Stpt, 1947. The examination forms for them will be accepted at the Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha office (Place:—Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank Bombay 26), till the 13th July between 9 to 10 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m, without late fee; and from the 20th July to 22nd July, with late fee.

THE FOUNDER OF BATAS.

July 12 marks the 15th Anniversary of the death of Thomas Bata, the man who ennabled the cobbler's craft. Born poor in a small village in Czechoslovakia, by his own efforts he rose up to be the famous maker of shoes all the world over.

His aim in socially and morally uplifting the worker has the firm bedrock on which his admirable success was built.

MOUNTBATTEN SCHEME: In order to co-operate with the movement started all over the country to organise and consolidate opinion against the Mountbatten Scheme of the 3rd June, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at the Balavatsky Lodge at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when a definite plan of action which might lead the country to unity and freedom will be discussed.

How Much Food Grains You Can Keep

Public Relations Officer Rationing, Bombay writes:

Attention of the public is drawn to the fact that under the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition and Possession Order, a licence is required to be taken for possession of any quantity of rationed foodgrains in excess of the normal quantity admissible to any person under the Order. In Bombay City and Suburbs, the normal quantity is 1-9/16 paylees per unit against every foodgrains unit on a ration document issued to any person or establishment. For an adult the normal quantity, which is equivalent to four weeks' total ration, would come to 3-1/8 paylees. If the quantity of any rationed foodgrains to which that Order applies is in excess of the normal quantity for the family or establishment, as calculated on the above basis, not only that no further quantity of that article must be acquired until the supplies go below the normal quantity, but a licence has to be obtained for the possession of this excess over the normal quantity. Such licences can be obtained against cancellation of the coupons on ration cards or permits, on application to the Rationing Officer of the Ward in which the family resides or the establishment is situated. Thus for a family of four adults and one child below 6, the normal quantity would come to 14-1/16 paylees of each rationed foodgrains. If such a family were to possess 20 paylees of rice and 12 paylees of wheat, no licence would be necessary for wheat; but a licence would be required for the possession of 5-9/16 of rice in excess of the normal quantity. The licence can then be issued on cancellation of rice coupons of all the cards for nearly five weeks at the rate of one seer of rice per adult per week. Persons residing in Bombay City and Suburbs who possess such stocks and have not taken out necessary licences should do so before July 21, 1947.

INDIAN DELEGATES FOR PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The National Council of Women in India has appointed the following members as its delegates to the Philadelphia Conference to be held from 5th September to 12th September 1947:—

DELEGATES: Mrs. Taraben Premchand, Chairman, N.C.W.I., Mrs. Karon Bose, Vice-President, N.C.W.I., Miss Leah J. Jhirad, Vice-Chairman, N.C.W.I., Dr. J. J. Jhirad, Member, N.C.W.I., Mrs. Manmohini Sahagal, Hon. Gen. Secretary, Mrs. Zarina Currimbhoy, Member, C.E.C., Mrs. Leelabai Phadke Editor, Bulletin, Mrs. Mona Hensman, Member, Mrs. C. W. Dutt, Mrs. Sarojben Yodh, Mrs. B. C. Dutt.

ALTERNATE DELEGATES: Lady Trivedi, Miss R. Rueben, Mrs. B. R. Sen, (U.S.A.), Mrs. Indirabai Kalliyanipurkar, Mrs. A. M. Shrinagesh, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, Mrs. Malinibai Paranjpe, Mrs. Bakulabai Abhyankar and Mrs. A. J. Cama.

VISITORS: Mrs. V. K. John, Miss V. K. John and Dr. Mrs. Hirabai Joshi.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE. Discourse in Hindi by Yogiraj Gopal Chaitanya Deo on "Kundalini Yoga" at 4-30 p.m., today.

DUFFERIN OLD CADETS ASSOCIATION: Seventeenth Annual General Meeting today, in the Banquetting Room, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, at 6 p.m.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS: A public meeting of Nationalist Muslims, today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m., at the St Andrews School Hall, Morland Road, Byculla, which will be addressed by Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan and Mr. Ashok Mehta.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 13.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (Air Orchestra) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 8-45 Rasmandal (by Kusum Shroff and Sisters) 9-0 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri Geet Tanvir Naqvi) 9-15 Azambai (Vocal) 11-0 Songs from the Screen 11-45 Vilap.

12-15 p.m. Tarabai Shirodkar (Vocal music) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music the B. B. C. Orchestra the Liverpool, Philharmonic Orchestra Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra 4-30 J. L. Ranade (Vocal) 4-50 Surdas Bhajan (Air Artist) 5-0 Pannalal Ghosh 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Kafi on Sitar (By Azim Khan) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Mohammad Rafi (Vocal) 6-30 J. L. Ranade (Vocal) 7-0 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari recital) 7-30 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan (by A. H. Deshpande) 8-45 "Madhu Mavti" Feature in Gujarti 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

RAM GOPAL BIDS FAREWELL TO INDIA

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

BY "SARDI"

RENE CLAIR BRINGS CHEVALIER BACK

In the news again is MAURICE CHEVALIER, film idol of the thirties. After an absence of many years, he returns to the screen in the French picture LA SILENCE EST D'OR (Silence Is Golden), re-titled "Man About Town" for exhibition outside of France.

How many remember Chevalier, today? Starting as the dancing partner of 'Mistinguet', he became the idol of the Paris show-world on the boards of the Folies Bergere and the Casino de Paree. THE INNOCENTS OF PARIS first introduced him to the film world, followed by the vastly popular hit THE LOVE PARADE, in which he co-starred with Jeannette MacDonald. His songs "Louise" from the first film, and "My Love Parade" from the second, caught on to the extent where one heard them whistled and sung at every corner.

In Hollywood, Chevalier went from success to success with a long row of films including "Playboy of Paris", "The Big Pond", "The Smiling Lieutenant", and "A Bedtime Story". He also made one film in Britain, opposite Margaret Lockwood, called "The Beloved Vagabond."

IDOL OF PARIS

The French worshipped Chevalier at one time. I remember visiting Menilmontant, a suburb of Paris where he was born fifty-five years ago, to hear him, sing to the poor from whose ranks he had risen high in the world. Never have I heard such deafening applause as greeted him when he stepped on to a stage improvised in the middle of a square in a drab locality where he first saw the light of day. He sang one song, then another and yet another. The crowd simply would not let their beloved 'Maureece' go.

That was on July 14—the Day or the Bastille, 1939, the last celebration by the French of their National Holiday before the late war. When the Allies at last rescued Paris from the Nazis, Chevalier was accused of having been a collaborationist during the German occupation. His contention was that he made use of the facilities offered by the Germans, not for the sake of enjoying material comfort himself, but to bring good cheer, with his singing, to the Allied prisoner-of-war.

Chevalier was at last exonerated from the charge brought against him. Whether he will be able to climb back to his former popularity, remains to be seen: With an artiste such as he and a director of the brilliance and polish of Rene Clair, MAN ABOUT TOWN should prove an entertaining picture.

Meanwhile, let us say "welcome back" to Chevalier.

*

RAM GOPAL IN PARIS

Talking of Paris in the summer of 39, I recollect also an Indian artiste who was winning plaudits for himself and recognition for Indian art in the West—none other than the dancer RAM GOPAL. In Paris, I recall French critics and art lovers going into raptures over "le danseur hindou", when he danced at the 'Gala de Danse' organised by SERGE LIFAR 'maitre de ballet' of the National Theatre and one time pupil of the famous DIAGHILEV in whose affections he replaced the great NIJINSKY when the latter was lured away from the Ballet Russe by his bride Romola. At the fete, held for the benefit of Nijinsky who, in 1939, was in a Swiss mental home, Ram Gopal danced in the company of ANTON DOLIN, LIFAR himself, SERGE PERETTI, CARMITA GARCIA and others, at the Pavillon de Marsan in the Palais du Louvre, on June 28, under the patronage of many titled ladies such as the Princesse Edmond de Polignac and the Comtesse Greffulhe. Ram Gopal had the honour of having his name in the largest type on the programme—a courtesy of European artistes towards a fellow-artiste from the Orient.

Subsequently, Ram Gopal danced at La Sale Pleyel at a charity show for the victims of the Phoenix, a lost French submarine. He had also danced in Paris, the previous year, at the Musee Guimet, when critics such as Pierre Michant and Serge Lifar rapsodised over his ability.

TO GREATER GLORY?

From Paris, Ram Gopal went on to London where he took audiences by storm both at the Aldwych and the Vaudeville. Returning to Paris he was caught there by the outbreak of war. His luxurious flat in the vicinity of the Bois de Boulogne—complete with a Russian chef who had been a colonel in the Czarist army!—had to be abandoned when he sailed to India at the behest of friends and well-wishers.

His seven years in India brought him much glory but no material gain. So now, once again, he is on the high seas bound for the West, having embarked on the S.S. "Alcantara" on July 2. His departure was singularly unostentatious. His last contribution before leaving India was the making of a one-reel dance documentary for the BURMAH SHELL FILM UNIT.

Ram Gopal's dancing partner on his Western tour will be SHEVANTI who danced with him during his recent All-India tour, which was in the nature of a farewell, but during which he had to miss Bombay due to the communal situation and the bus-strike.

Lovers of Indian art will join us in wishing good-luck to Ram Gopal as he goes forth on his cultural mission.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NEW ENGLISH WEEKLY FOR JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, July 12, (A.P.I.): "Jamshedpur Times" an English weekly will start publication from here from the first week of August next. This will be the first weekly to be published from the Singhbhum District.

GANTAS EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE

SYDNEY, July 12, (Reuter): A strike of 150 employees of Gantas, the Australian airline company, has caused the departure of a London-bound flying boat to be indefinitely postponed.

The plane was due to leave today with 17 passengers.

Let Britain Prove Her Sincerity

Kumarappa Asks Her To Transfer Part Of Surplus Shipping To India

KARACHI, July 12. (U.P.I.) "If Britain is sincere in her professions and wishes to give us a fair deal, she ought to transfer to India a part of her surplus shipping in part payment of India's sterling balances". thus declared Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Adviser to the Indian Shipping Delegation, who is on his way to London, in a press conference yesterday here.

Mr. Kumarappa added: "Britain can also transfer or mortgage to India its debentures and assets in the Brazilian Peru railways and in India itself"

He strongly urged for the appointment of a judicial tribunal consisting of Judges of international repute or an approach to the U.N.O. to determine what sterling balances actually were due to India whereafter negotiations could be started for their payment. He said that he had made similar proposals to Pandit Nehru.

Continuing Mr. Kumarappa added that Britain had made illegitimate charges of Rs. 4,100 crores against India thus reducing the balances to Rs. 1,700 crores.

Referring to to forthcoming London negotiation with the British shipping interests Mr Kumarappa said: "Our talks will be on a high level on the policy of justice and fairplay. Upto now the mightiest had the lion's share in India's maritime trade. We do not want India to get a larger share than what is due to her We want 50 per cent. of the foreign trade with India and hundred per cent of the coastal trade"

AZAD HIND MEMBERS IN EUROPE

Desire To Have Proper Passport Facilities

PARIS, July 11 (Reuter): Eleven Indians, members of Subhas Bose's Hind Movement in Europe during the war, are still detained in the British and French zones in Germany

The Government of India made special arrangements for the repatriation of all Indians from different zones in Germany and a large number of Indians have already returned to India but the 11 Indians who are still in British and French zones desire to have proper passport facilities for free movement in Europe. Most of them are married and have been living in Europe for a considerable number of years

The six Indians in the British zone are: A. C. N. Nambiar, A. K. Bhattar, Sarma, Nayak, Dr. Ahuja and A. M. Sultan from Hyderabad State. The five Indians at Frieburg in the French zone are: Girija Mookerjee. Bikram Jhoury. A Naidu, Madhav Rao and Dr Harbans Lall. These five get special facilities to travel to Paris.

Mr. Mookerjee who is now in Paris informed Reuter that he has communicated with Pandit Nehru and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon for proper passport facilities for all the Indians who are still in Germany and who have practically made Europe their home.

As citizens of the new Indian Union and Pakistan the Indians hope to secure proper passports. Mr. Mookerjee added that the Indians in Germany were living in miserable conditions as they received no help from the International Red Cross or any other organisation

He denied that he was ever Ambassador of the Azad Hind Government at Vichy. "Bose never wanted to establish relations with the Vichy Government." he said

5 NEGRO CONVICTS KILLED

BRUNSWICK (GEORGIA) July 12. (Reuter): Five Negro convicts were killed and eight wounded by guards when they tried to scale the 12-foot wire fence surrounding their prison camp here last night.

Indonesian Minister To Visit Saudi Arabia

MACASSAR, July 11 (Reuter): The east Indonesian Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Bachmid, will visit Saudi Arabia next week to make arrangement for the pilgrims of East Indonesians to Mecca

NEW DELHI, July 12. (U.P.I.): The formal inauguration of the Pakistan Dominion on August 15 next will synchronise with the last Friday of the ensuing month of Ramzan which is sacred to the Muslims. This strange coincidence is regarded by Muslims all over India as a matter for immense jubilation.

SIND ASSEMBLY FLAG INCIDENT

Speaker Denies Responsibility But Promises Enquiry

KARACHI, July 12, (UPI): Sayeed Miran Mohammed Shah, Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly in an interview to the "United Press," in connection with the letter addressed to him by Prof. Ghanashyam Jethanand, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, regarding the hoisting of the Muslim League Flag on the Sind Assembly building, said: "As I explained on the floor of the Sind Legislative Assembly, I was not a party to the hoisting of the Muslim League flag over the Assembly building. I am making enquiries as to whose work it is.

Asked if he was in correspondence with the Government or any one else to ascertain the facts, the speaker replied in the negative but he added that a meeting of the Assembly Muslim League Party was being held within the next few days and he would enquire from the members there. He did not know if the Government was party to the hoisting of the League flag on the building."

Posts & Telegraph Federation's Delhi Meeting Postponed

SIMLA, July 12, (API): It is announced that the meeting of the All India Posts and Telegraphs Federation fixed for July 14 in New Delhi has been postponed to July 20 and subsequent days.

The All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union is also meeting there on the same dates.

Two Killed & 11 Injured In Village Scuffle

JAIPUR, July 12, (UPI): Disturbances occurred in the village of Beswa, Sikar and Taikana on July 9. The origin of the disturbances was an agrarian dispute which later assumed a communal form. In the scuffle that ensued two died and eleven were injured. The authorities arrived on the spot and the situation was immediately brought under control. Investigation is in progress, and some arrests have been made.

U. P. Tightens Security Measures

(From Our Special Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

Measures for internal security are being tightened up in the provinces as the hour of the withdrawal of British troops are drawing near. It is learnt that Government of India, in a circular to the provincial Police chiefs, forewarned them of their responsibility regarding the maintenance of law and order after British quit. Measures to be taken include the increasing of the Provincial Civil and Military Police and complete modernisation of mechanised units.

The various provincial Government have been asked by the Central Government to submit their requirement lists.

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING STATION

It is reliably learnt that Pakistan Broadcasting Station at Karachi will begin functioning from August 15. Efforts are being made to transport the equipments from New Delhi to Karachi and temporarily fixed there in a building till the studio is built. Arrangements are being made to broadcast in all languages as from Delhi from Pakistan Broadcasting Station

MADRAS GOVT. TO TAKE OVER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

MADRAS, July 12, (A.P.I.): It is understood the Madras Government may have to pay over £1,000,000 (about Rs. 1½ crore) to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation for taking over the Corporation from the end of August this year. Although the actual amount to be paid to the Corporation is yet to be decided either by a negotiating committee or by an arbitrator, it is learnt, Government will have to make a substantial interim payment to the Corporation before taking it over.

In order to supplement the present electric power in the city, two portable generators will shortly be set up which are estimated to yield 5,000 kilowatts extra power.

SIR RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR FOR DELHI

BANGALORE, July 12, (A.P.I.): Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the Dewan and leader of the Mysore Delegation to the Constituent Assembly, left this morning for Delhi by a special plane to attend the Constituent Assembly meeting beginning on July 14.

EXCHANGE OF SOCIALIST INFORMATION

Achyut Patwardhan Intends Opening Propaganda Group For London

LONDON, July 11, (IPA): Mr. Achyut Patwardhan visited the Soviet Embassy today for a visa to Russia which he desires to include in his European tour when he leaves Britain on July 20th.

Before leaving, he intends establishing a joint Indo-British Study Bureau for collecting and publishing reports on British Social and economic changes as guidance for solution to similar Indian problems. He further desires the emergence of an Indian socialist Propaganda Group here having close contact with the Indian Socialist Party for exchange of information and maintaining contact with European Socialist movement.

FOR CLOSER CULTURAL RELATIONSHIP

New France-India Association To Be Formed

PARIS, July 11 (Reuter): A new Indian organisation known as the France-India Association to establish closer cultural relations between India and France is in course of formation in Paris. A Provisional Committee has been formed consisting of leading French writers, artists, academicians and a number of Indian residents in Paris.

Prof. Pieere-Meille, Mr. Raghav Rao, Mr. G. Mookerjee and Dr. H. Hall are the organisers of the Association which will be non-political.

ZAFRULLAH LEAVES FOR KARACHI

LONDON, July 11 (A.P.A.): Sir Zafrullah Khan, former Judge of the Federal Court of India, left London tonight by air for Karachi. He said that he had been in England for two weeks discussing the new Indian constitution.

"I am hopeful that India as a Dominion and split into several states will find a solution to her problems", he said. "I cannot say I am confident of that but I am hopeful that it will be so. If the constitution does not work there will be chaos." he added.

INDIA AND STERLING LINK

LONDON, July 12 (Reuter): India and Pakistan will not decide to leave the Sterling area, while they still remain within the British Commonwealth, it was suggested in today's "Financial Times."

ROME MEETS INFANT PRODIGY

ROME, (Reuter): Rome has just heard—and acclaimed—Italy's third infant prodigy since the beginning of this century.

He is the eight-year-old orchestral director, Ferruccio, Burco. The other two prodigies were Willy Ferrero, now 35,D and Pierino Gamba, wo is 14.

Ferruccio Burco, a "veteran" of many concerts in the north, came to Rome in the middle of June to conduct the Symphonic Orchestra of the Rome Opera House, playing Beethoven's 1st Symphony. His consummate skill won the critics, who, kindly for once. took the boy to their hearts.

Eight-year-old Ferruccio, who was born in Milan in 1939, accepted the applause of the Rome audience calmly, bowing gravely to the cheering throng

He is the son of a Soprano, and his Mother has often sung under his direction. In Milan, Arturo Toscanini greeted him with the words "Dear Colleague....."

Apart from his musical ability, Ferruccio is not so very different from other little boys. He likes his toys, eats too many sweets and is a great fan of "Mickey Mouse."

U.S.A. TO EXPORT FOREIGN GOLD

NEW YORK, July 11, (Reuter): United States refiners are likely to sell foreign gold for export at 50 Dollars per fine ounce within the near future, some bullioners predicted today. The present constantly rising price was attributed to the Far Eastern buying orgy which has been increasingly anticipating a sharp decline in world gold offerings following Mexico's recent export embargo.

After this embargo, foreign gold here rose from 38½ to 43¼ dollars per fine ounce yesterday but sellers are mentioning 46 dollars.

It is understood that the Republican Party majority in Congress precludes any new legislation which would raise the price of gold.

NEW DELHI, July 12. (U.P.I.): The "Dawn", the Muslim League daily from Delhi, will have its Karachi edition from August 15 next. Mr. Altaf Hussain, the Delhi Editor, will be the Karachi Editor also.

FUTURE OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Madras Govt. Favour Abolition Of Civil Side

MADRAS, July 12, (API): The Madras Government have informed the Central Government that they are in favour of the abolition of the civil side of the Indian Medical Service, it is learnt today.

This is in response to a communication received from the Central Government asking the Provincial Government to state its views on the future of I.M.S. and the number of such officers, it would like to retain in its service.

The I.M.S. officers have now been asked as to whether they would prefer to revert back to the Indian Army Medical Corps or to state the Province in which they would like to serve.

It is learnt that out of 21 I.M.S. officers now in the Province, only four are Indians and the rest are Europeans.

MANE RESIGNS CONSEMBLY SEAT

KOLHAPUR, July 11, (API): Mr. S. N. Mane, Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, has resigned his membership of that Assembly in view of his appointment as a Minister of the Kolhapur State.

Mr. Mane has not, however, resigned his seat in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

KARACHI PUBLIC RESENT LAND REQUISITION

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, July 11.

Much resentment prevails amongst the landlords of Karachi whose open plots worth about a crore of rupees have been taken possession of by the Sind Government in connection with their building programme to house the staff of the Pakistan Government. This is probably done under the new Ordinance authorising the Sind Government to freeze moveable and immoveable properties but the strange thing of the episode is that no notice of any kind is being given to the landlords about their plots having been requisitioned. Instead, the building programme is pursued without any hindrance and the landlords come to know of it only when construction work has begun on their plots.

This has naturally created much apprehension amongst the landlords, more particularly when almost all the plots taken possession of by now belong to Hindus and Parsis.

MUNICIPAL LAND

Besides these private plots, the Sind Government proposes to resume about 5,000 acres of Municipal land in and around the city for the establishment of Trading Estate as also accommodation of Bihar Refugees besides the Pakistan Administration staff. The value of this land at the present market rate will be about Rs. 10 crores and therefore will seriously affect the financial condition of the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

MORE PETROL DEMANDED

In order to speed up building work for offices and staff quarters for the Central Pakistan Administration, the Sind Government has demanded a further supply of 50,000 gallons of petrol over and above the usual quarterly quota of 760,000 gallons.

RICE CROP RECEIVES SET-BACK

Rice crop in Sind this year will receive much set-back owing to a very low level of River Indus which is today only 18 feet at Kotri as against the level of 40 feet last year.

The Karachi District has been the most affected one since the zamindars have not been able to transplant rice seedlings owing to insufficient water supply.

TRANSJORDAN OIL PROSPECTING BEGINS

JERUSALEM, (Reuter): A new company known as Petroleum Development (Transjordan) Ltd., a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd., has been granted a licence to investigate and develop the petroleum and underground gaseous resources of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan for a period of 74 years, the Tel Aviv Hebrew newspaper "Nishmar" reported.

The company will pay £60,000 gold per annum in the first three years, £100,0000 annually for the next period of three years, and subsequently up to £320,000 per annum over the succeeding 15 years to the Transjordan Government, the report added.

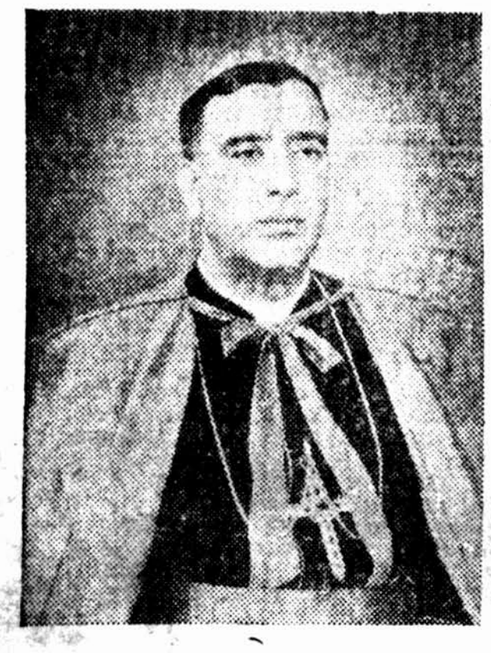
Should oil be found, the fixed annual payment will be replaced by a royalties arrangement.

BISHOP-ELECT OF ALLAHABAD

Bandra To Be Venue Of Consecration Of Rt. Rev. Raymond

The Consecration of the Rt. Rev. Leonard Raymond, D.D., D.C.L., Bishope of Allahabad, will take place at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, July 16th, at St. Peter's Church, Bandra. His Grace the Archbishop of Agra will be the Consecrating Prelate with His Lordship the Bishop Auxiliary for Bombay and His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay as Co-Consecrators. His Lordship Bishop Gracias will preach. Admission to the Church will be by card only.

Dr. Raymond, who comes of a well-known Catholic family of Goa, was born in Karachi, where his father was Judicial Commissioner of Sind. He had his early education in St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, and collegiate education at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. He took his religious education first in Ceylon, where



The Right Rev. Leonard Raymond Bishop of Allahabad.

he obtained the Doctorate of Divinity of the Papal Seminary of Kandy. Later he proceeded to Rome where he obtained the Doctorate of Canon Law of the Gregorian University.

Dr. Raymond is an educationist of repute and served for many years on the Council of the Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers' Association and took a leading part in the annual provincial conferences organised by that Federation. He was the President of the Association at one time. He was also actively associated with the Bombay Provincial Federation of Headmasters' Association and was a member of its Council. He took a leading part in the organisation of the All-India Educational Conference which was held in Bombay in 1938. Dr. Raymond is a linguist, knowing several European languages.

Beware Of Capitalist Bid For Capturing Congress!

PROF. RANGA'S CALL TO PROGRESSIVE GROUPS TO SINK DIFFERENCES

In a statement to press, Prof. N. G. Ranga says that he welcomes the latest clarification made by Sri Jaiprakash Narain at the Delhi Provincial Political Conference regarding the role that Socialists wish to play within the Congress.

"I am glad to find that Jai Prakash Narainji is one with us all who are content to work as Congressmen and yet are anxious to see that the Congress, as a whole, not only in its soul as it is being shaped by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but also in its body as it is being influenced by ministerialists both in and outside the Office should come to espouse the cause of peasants, workers and all other masses, that is, artisans, intellectuals, professionals, all covered by the generic term Praja and to achieve Democratic Kisan Mazdoor Praja Raj.

WHAT CONGRESS STANDS FOR

It is also good that he has recognised that between the practising Gandhites who are implementing the eighteen-fold constructive programme and his party, there is the largest measure of agreement. I wish to assure him and others who are with him that those of us who believe that the Congress stands for Democratic Kisan Mazdoor Praja Raj and that all Congressmen should be persuaded to work sincerely for the achievement of this ideal are also equally conscious of the ever-present danger of rich people and landed classes capturing more and more places of vantage within the Congress and its Ministries and thus subverting the very ideal and the historic mission of Indian National Congress and therefore we are keen on maximising all progressive forces within the Congress which believe in the need for Socialistic Nationalism of our people and for Democratic Raj of all toiling masses and in welding them all together into an invincible Socialist core of the Congress.

CALL TO PROGRESSIVES

Therefore, all the three great sections of the progressives within the Congress, that is, Socialists, Forward Bloc and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Socialists are not so far apart from each other as their different sectional, group or personal approaches towards each other in different provinces seem to indicate. The danger to the true and progressive Gandhian Socialism of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Raj and the proletarian Socialism of the Socialist Party and the aggressive nationalism of Forward Bloc Socialists is daily growing through the insiduous influences of capitalists.

BEWARE OF CAPITALISM

It is idle for Progressives within the Congress any longer to shut their eyes to the influence and utility of ministerialism and unless they all combine under the banner of the Congress and sink their sectional differences and prejudices and prevent ministerialism from being captured by capitalists and capitalist infulences, ministerialism is likely to become the monopoly of capitalists and be used as a spring board for the effectual capture of the Congress organisation, with all its hoary traditions and sacrifices, mass contacts and contents. Therefore, I appeal to all the Congress Progressives of whatever group or sectional names by which they have come to call themselves, to come together and explore all possibilities for co-operative and co-ordinated Congress work for the masses.

WHY A NEW PARTY?

From different provinces, I am being pressed by Kisan workers and leaders and other Congressmen interested in the proletariat and artisans and also students and youths, to cooperate with them in developing a separate Kisan Mazdoor Praja political platform within the Congress. But having known only too well, the difficulties that would arise once such an all-India platform comes to be organised in persuading all Progressives to liquidate all their different and independent platforms and be content once again with their sole loyalty to the political ideals and organisational discipline of Congress, I have so far been requesting all these friends to await a more positive and constructive approach both from Congress High Command and the others.

But some friends have already gone ahead in U. P., Bihar and Hyderabad and there are talks of the impending formation of Kisan Mazdoor Praja group in some other provinces. Hence, the great urgency for the leaders of all Progressives to attempt to achieve unity under the aegis of the Congress High Command, that is being virtually led by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who are the Socialists of Socialists.

ASSISTING EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

Bombay Government Approves Scheme

The Director of Publicity Government of Bombay, Bombay, writes:—

The rules governing the scheme for assistance to the educated unemployed to start or develop Cottage Industries and the agreement to be executed under the rules have been approved by the Government of Bombay.

Under the rules, the grants will be made by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to the educated persons who have been trained in a particular industry to set up in that industry or in business or trade connected therewith, and to those already in business, industry or trade with a view to help them to develop and expand their activities.

Grants will be given for the purchase of tools, implements and appliances or machinery, including the cost of erection, for enabling the recipient to tide over the early stages of manufacture on a commercial scale, for helping the recipient to meet losses due to the poor production in the beginning, for working capital in special cases and for other similar purposes depending on the circumstances of each case.

The grant will not ordinarily exceed Rs. 1,000 and in no case Rs. 2,000, without the special sanction of the Government. If a grant is sanctioned for two or more persons for a joint undertaking, the total sum granted may be equal to what would have been admissible to each of them separately.

Fifty per cent of the grant will be considered as a subsidy to the educated unemployed and fifty per cent will be treated as loan free of any interest payable in instalments by the educated unemployed to the Goernment. This repayment may spread over a period not exceeding five years in equal monthly instalments, payment of first monthly instalment commencing after 18 months from the date of the disbursement of the loan.

Applications for grants giving information under prescribed heads are to be submitted to the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona, in a prescribed form.

If the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries is satisfied that the conditions of the grant have not been fulfilled, the grantee is bound to refund the whole or such portion of the grant as the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries may think fit.

Egypt Suspends Conversion Of Dollars To Meet Expenses Of Delegation?

WASHINGTON, July 9, (U. P. A.): A State Department source said it was understood the Egyptian Government had suspended the conversion of dollars in order to pay the expenses of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations.

However, Egyptian Embassy officials denied the report and said there was no necessity for such a move. Officials of the International Bank and Monetary Fund and the Federal Reserve Board likewise denied knowledge of any such move.

REVISED WAGE PROPOSALS PRESENTED TO RAMADIER

PARIS, July 11 (Reuter): Revised wage proposals were tonight presented to M. Paul Ramadier, French Socialist Premier, on behalf of the 1,200,000 civil servants who are threatening to strike on Tuesday unless their terms are acrepted.

While M. Ramadier was expected to reply to these demands tomorrow, well-informed sources believed a compromise between them and the new Government proposals announced earlier today would be found and the threatened strike averted.

WEDEMEYER TO LEAVE FOR KOREA

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuter): The White Hosue announced last night that Lieutanant-General A. C. Wedemeyer was leaving immediately for China and Korea on a fact-finding mission for the Government.

He will have the title of special representatives of the President with the rank of Ambassador.

63 'QUAKE SHOCKS IN BHADARWAH

SRINAGAR, July 12, (API): Five more earthquake shocks were felt in Bhadarwah where during the last two days there were as many as 63 'quake shocks, according to the latest information received by the Kashmir Government.

This experience has caused considerable panic in Bhadarwah district, in Jammu Province (Kashmir State).

Police have left their homes.

A few houses are reported to have collapsed but there was no loss of life.

The Kashmir Government have ordered one platoon of troops to move to Bhadarwah.

MILK SHORTAGE IN INDIA

Research work on nutrition is being carried on under the auspices of the Scientific Advisory Board all over India, and the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, have it is reported, made considerable progress in various aspects of nutrition.

Ever since soya bean milk was used as a supplement to diets during the Bengal Famine, work has been going on to produce a palatable and more potent "milk". Fortified with calcium and yeast extract this milk may, if the experiments now being conducted in Bangalore prove successful, help to ease part India's present milk shortage.

A large number of common foods and vegetables have been analysed. Examination of cereals and pulses has demonstrated that the use of nitrogenous manures and the selection of pure bred strains has a considerable influence in the vitamin content and nutritive value of rice.

MANGANESE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

New Electrolytic Process Discovered

A new process, which will enable India to extract manganese directly out of her own stocks of manganese ore, of which she is the second biggest producer in the world, is described in the March issue of the Journal of the Scientific and Industrial Research. The process, which is worked out in the laboratories of the Indian Standard Metal Company Limited, Bombay, enables the extraction of the metal from ores and also electrolysis of aqueous solutions to produce pure manganese.

Pilot plants for the reduction of low-grade ore and subsequent electrolysis of manganous sulphate have perfected. The process has been successfully worked out on a pilot plant scale with an output of 50 lbs. of manganese per day. Samples of electrolytic manganese produced by this process have been spectrographically analysed and found to be free from sulphur, cadmum, silver, antimony, lead, aluminium and arsenic. They contain, however, traces of nickel, iron and tin.

In view of the extensive deposits of the manganese ores occurring in India, manufacture of manganese by electrodeposition is of great economic importance to the country.

255 PRISONERS RELEASED IN NEPAL

RAXAUL, July 11, (A.P.I.): Two hundred and fifty-five prisoners, including 27 women and several convicts serving sentences for life were released on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Shree Tribhuwan Bir Bikram Shah, the King of Nepal, last week.

The King who is 45 now was the recipient of a large number of greetings on his birthday from the British, American and several European Governments, besides the President of the Interim Government and from the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

Jamnadas Mehta Attacks Congress Leadership

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, July 8.

"Even if I remain the one solitary figure to oppose the division of my dear motherland, I will do it with all my strength", said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking at a public meeting held at Tilak Mandir held last night on the occasion of the death anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak.

Mr. Mehta after tracing the history of British rule in India which gave both peace and security to the people till 1885, narrated how after the birth of the Indian National Congress, the then British Government tried and succeeded in creating divisions among themselves and this encouraged the Muslims to adopt a separationist tendency in all domestic and political matters.

Referring to the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, Mr. Mehta regretted that their leaders in the Interim Government and the Congress Working Committee failed to stand by them and prevent the unwanted division of the country. He appealed to his audience and the general public outside to throw them out of office and send better men who would bring about communal harmony and peace and security in the country.

Grouping Of Himalayan Hill States Suggested

SIMLA, July 11, (API): On the eve of the meeting of the Central Electoral College group number 14 at Bilaspur, Dr. Y. S. Parmar, President of the Himalayan Hill States Regional Council, in a press statement suggests the formation of a group of all the States of the Himalayan region from Tehri to Chamba and Kalka to Tibet in which the rulers and the ruled will play their due part and forgetting petty differences build up a happy and prosperous Himalayan province

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MISCELLANEOUS

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 12

The local cotton market was fairly firm to-day on active buying on reports that cloth prices will be raised.

The market opened at Rs. 455 for September delivery and improved at Rs. 455/4 on scattered buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and under scattered selling Septemoer was quoted at Rs. 454/8 while July was quoted Rs. 13 under September.

There is good demand for Spot cotton and recently some export business is reported.

New York cotton prices advanced about 4 cents per lb. this week but our market failed to respond.

This goes to prove that there is something wrong in the present hedge contract and is working against millions of cotton growers. It is high time that the Government when they introduce the proposed reforms, must change the hedge contract, otherwise all their efforts will bear no result.

The market quietened further and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	Rs. 441	2	0
I.C.C. September	453	12	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 12

The Bullion market was quiet today with restricted business.

Ready Silver opened at Rs. 170/8 and fluctuated between Rs. 170 and Rs. 171. Thereafter the market steadied at Rs. 170/4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/12 and improved at Rs. 113. At this level there was increased selling and the market declined at Rs. 112/5.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	170	2	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward Gold	112	7	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 12

The produce market was steady today with moderate business.

There is scarcity of offerings of Groundnuts. Khandesh quality is quoted at Rs. 35/4. Coromandal at Rs. 34/2 and Bold at Rs. 33/14.

Groundnut Oil July delivery is quoted at Rs. 20/5, August delivery was placed at Rs. 20/7 and September delivery was quoted at Rs. 20/10.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 154/8 and improved at Rs. 155/4. May delivery opened at Rs. 136/8 and improved at Rs. 137/4. Ready quotation was Rs. 34/8 and Cawnpore Bold was placed at Rs. 32/3.

Castorseed Oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 22/8 and Commercial quality was placed at Rs. 20.

Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 30/15. September October business was reported at Rs. 30/7 and July/August delivery was quoted at Rs. 30/11. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 19/10.

The market was quiet on realising and Castorseeds September declined at Rs. 153/3 and May was quoted at Rs. 135/7.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, July 12

Tata Ordinary 410 Tata Deferred 2107/8 Indian Iron 35/10 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/2 Bombay Dyeing 1220 Central India 330 Gokak 360 Kohinoor 695 Simplex 374 Swadeshi 672/8 Tata Power 1752/8 Associated Cement 177 Belapur 276/14 Bombay Burma (Old) 506/4 Scindia 33 Central Bank 100 New India 80 Tata 2nd Pref. 166/14

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 11 (A.P.A): Bullish forces dominated the Stock Market to-day pushing industrial stocks to another high for the year with leaders gaining from one dollar to around three dollars a share.

Steel, motorcars, rubbers, oils, tobacco, rails, utility and an assortment of special issues of shares touched peaks for the day in the final hour with the pace quickening.

Buying incentive was again based mainly on the revival of the inflation psychology stemming for the large coal wage increases and the outlook for higher steel prices.

Cotton futures registered substantial gains for the fourth consecutive day in active dealings closing from 18 to 52 1/100ths of a cent per lb. higher.

July 39.41; October 34.39; December 33.50.

Short covering carried July 1947 delivery to the highest peak since the 1919-20 season when futures hit 43.75 cents per lb.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, July 11.

July	2.39-1/2 to 2.40
September	2.35—3/4 to 2.36
December	2.34-1/4 to 2.34-1/2
May	2.30-1/2 to 2.30-1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1685 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, July 11

July highest 442 lowest 440 closing 440

September highest 454 3/4 lowest 452 1/4 closing 452 1/2

Karachi 4F July highest 49-14-6 lowest 49-9-0 closing 49-9-3

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 11.

July	39.38+47
October	34.33+46
October Highest	34.49+62
October Lowest	33.77—10
December	33.50+50
January	33.04+50
March	33.12+39
May	32.73+18
Middling Spot	39.43+43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 11.

July	39.29+[illegible]
October	34.20+3[illegible]
December	33.30+23
March	32.75+06
May	32.42—03
Middling Spot	38.30+45

LONDON BULLION
London, July 11.

Silver Spot	39-1/2d
Silver Forward	39-1/2d
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
London, July 11.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F.O.B.	103 July/August

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 14-7-47:—Rainfall will be widespread in the Hyderabad State, Khandesh, Mawal, Desh, the Bombay Karnatak, Gujarat and the Konkan patti. Local showers are also likely in Kathiawar.

SPECIAL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain likely in the South Konkanpatti and the Hydera- the next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will increase in Gujarat Kathiawar and the Konkanpatti and decrease in Telungana, Central Hyderabad and in the Hyderabad Karnatak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 11.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	91-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	110-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	105-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	118-1/2
National Bank of India	38-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, July 11.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 64-3/4 cents.

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R. A. FIRST EXAMINATION

Successful Candidates

NEW DELHI, July 12, (A. P. I.): The following candidates (roll numbers in brackets) have passed the Registered Accountants' first examination held in March 1947 under Rule 34 of the Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1932, says a press note.

B. B. Ahuja (656), A. Singh (667), Mehboob-ur-Rahman Ansari (610), H. N. Ayyar (261), K. Badranarasimhan (317), V. P. Baagadhthey (196), S. L. Bahri (634), R. Balasubrahmanyan (413), S. Balasubrahmanyan (580), K. M. Banerjee (659), S. S. Bhatia (589), R. L. Bhatia)659), S. S. Bhatia (589), S. C. Bhattacharya (500), K. L. Bhojwani (11), V. B. Butala (70), V. Chacko (539) T. R. Chandrasekharan (390), M. L. Chopra (555), T. Dandapani (228), C. V. Ekambaram (452), N. K. Gangopadivav (521), V. Gopalakrishnamachari (327), R. C. Goyal (572), S. P Gupta (679), Gurmukr Ram (665), J. L. Jain (593), B. L. Jaju (515), C. Jayaraman (414) B. J. Kaltanwala (652), Kamta Parshad (604), N. J. Kanga (88), S. Kannan (332), S. K. Kapoor (628), S. Karkal (89), T. L. K. Khubchandani (7), M. B. Kini (353), P. M. Koparkar (92), S. T. Korke (25), G. Krishnaswamy (331), G. Kuruvilla (284), S. N. Lele (160), D. S. Lotlikar (41), V. Mahadevan (257), S. P. Marwaha (588), K. V. Mehendale (26), H. L. Mehta (551), E. B. K. Mistry (100), G. Mitra (531), C. S. Mukherjee (499), N. Panchapagosan (367), R. D. Pandit (23), Parshotam Lal (681), C. V. Raghavan (292), Gopalachari Raghavan (330), Rala Ram (680), A. Ramamurthy (374), A. Ramamurti (402), Ram Lubhaya (643), P. Gopalakrishna Rao (276), P. G. Rao (255), K. S. Rao (357), P. Venkat Rao (286), V. R. Rao (403), Sadhu Singh (548), A. R. Sambamoorthy (313) A. N. Sankaran (265), M. K. Sarkar (498), P. H. Shah (36), O. P. Sharma (669), R. N. Sitharam (278), A. N. Sivaramkrishnan (320) S Sundaresan (337) R. S. Suri (654), M K. Titus (350), B. S. Vaidya (32), S. N. Vasudev (633), M. Venkatakrishnan (366), S. Venkataraman (382), A. Venkatesvaran (560), V. D. Venkateswarlu (453), A. R. Viswanathan (473), and K. B. Vora (8).

CLEAN TEETH NEVER DECAY

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Tokyo Press Adds New Chapter To Subhas Legend

TOKYO, July 12 (APA): The Tokyo Press has contributed a new chapter to-day to the legend of Subhas Chandra Bose, publishing stories that the mysterious, fast-moving Indian leader had with him a fortune of dol. 200,000,000 in gems and gold bullion when his plane crashed on Formosa, August 18, 1945.

None of this vast fortune has been found, the papers said.

The amount, even if all in the most precious jewels, appears fantastic for a single plane-load, but the Japanese papers blithely estimated it at ten billion Yen.

A Japanese communique shortly before the formal surrender announced that Subhas Chandra Bose, who organised the Indian National Army, had been fatally injured when his plane crashed 'en route' from Singapore to Japan.

Coming at a time when Japan already had agreed to surrender, this was widely suspected of being a hoax to permit Subhas Chandra Bose to escape retribution. Mahatma Gandhi was among those who openly epxressed belief that Subhas Chandra Bose was still alive.

British authorities in Singapore, however, announced more than a year later that exhaustive inquiry had confirmed that he actually died as reported.

The newspaper Mainichi, which displayed the fortune story, said it had been started by Yoshio Okita, navigator of the plane.

Okita, now living in Osaka, was quoted as saying that he Indian leader carried abroad two alligator-hide suitcases and that it was common gossip that he had the huge wealth in them, (two suitcases would scarcely contain dol. 200,000 000 worth of treasure.)

Okita said all of the plane except the tail was burned, but added that fire could not destroy gold or gems, and concluded, "there is a possibility that the fortune may still be concealed somewhere in Formosa or may have been brought to Japan."

American authorities said they had never found any trace of Subhas Chandra Bose and were not disposed to go looking for his putative fortune.

About Ten Billion Yen Worth Of Diamonds Still Missing?

TOKYO, July 11—(UPA)

Diet member Kochi Sekou to-day told the House Committee that he believed about ten billion worth of diamonds purchased by the Japanese Government during the war is still missing.

He added that there were about 40 billion yen worth of other government purchased commodities still hidden somewhere in the country.

Sekou, former Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Uncovering Hoarded goods, said that during the war the government forcibly bought from civilians eighteen billion yen worth of diamonds at prices set by the Government. His estimate of ten billion yen worth, still unaccounted for was based on present day prices.

Last April, Government agents uncovered two hundred million yen worth of diamonds in walls. Sekou said that a total of about two billion yen worth of diamonds at present day prices has been founded.

Lady Rama Rau explaining the present condition of villagers in India at a meeting of the A-ward women of the A.I.W.C. at Bhatia Stree Mandal premises on Thursday evening. Picture shows Lady Rama Rau with the members of the A ward.

Division Of India May Postpone Achievement Of Independence

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuter): Creation of the Muslim dominion of Pakistan is believed in Cairo to be almost certain to result in a strengthening of religious and cultural ties between the Middle East and India. Every Egyptian feels sympathy with the Indian people in their efforts to acquire independence, but little comment has been made in Egyptian circles on the India Independence Bill, coinciding as it has with the presentation to the United Nations of Egypt's complaint against Britain.

Some Egyptians have visualised in Pakistan the creation of a powerful Muslim empire stretching from the Atlantic to India, but more moderate opinion has feared that the division of India would postpone indefinitely the country's achievement of independence.

The new state of Pakistan is not expected here to enter into a political alliance with Arab League, which is based on "Arabism" rather than Islam.

Berar People Not To Accept Nizam's Sovereignty

AKOLA, July 12 (UPI.) The Free Berar Committee which met here yesterday afternoon to consider the Berar problem in the light of the Independence Bill reiterated its resolve not to accept the Nizam's sovereignty in any shape or form.

"The people of Berar shall not recognise even the national sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar. They shall hammer out this objective with all their strength and sacrifice", thus declared Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Free Berar Committee, at a public meeting here yesterday.

While explaining the position of Berar, Mr. Biyani asserted that if the Muslims of Berar would like to support the Nizam's claim because he was a Mussalman, everyone in Berar would be justified if he repudiated the Nizam's claim on a religious and communal basis. He urged all Hindus and Muslims of Berar to look at this matter from a political angle and not from a communal one.

Concluding he exhorted the people of Berar not to depend on any outside agency but to mould their destiny by their own strength.

Britain Heading For Financial Disaster?

LONDON, July 12, (Reuter): While some experts were predicting financial calamity for Britain next week, British Treasury Officials tonight were exhibiting a calm, imperturbable attitude to the financial deadline of July 15 when Britain must give dollars to all her foreign creditors.

Under the Anglo-American loan agreement, she must make currently earned sterling freely available for current transactions in any currency area in the world.

Many circles believed that the agreement would come as a jolt to Britain's precarious currency position and greatly increased drawings on the American loan would result from foreign countries using to the full the sudden opportunity of turning their current sterling earnings into dollars.

C. A. MEETS ON MONDAY

NEW DELHI, July 12 API): The fourth session of the Constituent Assembly will commence at 10 a.m. on Monday, July 14. The first days session will be devoted to over 80 members presenting their credentials, and the adoption of the report of the order of Business Committee.

Mr. K. M. Munshi will move some 30 amendments to the Constituent Assembly rules. These amendments relate to the deletion of section of the Constituent Assembly provided for in the May 16 State Paper, and a number of consequential changes necessitiated by the June 3 statement and transfer of power.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha will move for the election of two Vice-Presidents for the Assembly and also for the election of members to a number of Committees of the Assembly.

Ambedkar To Be Elected Uncontested

BOMBAY, July 12 (U. P. I.): The United Press of Indja learns that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Scheduled Class leader, will be declared elected to the Indian Union Constituent Assembly uncontested in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. M. R. Jayakar July 11 was fixed for the last day of filling nomination papers and till yesterday the only name received was of Dr. Ambedkar.

It is further learnt that Dr. Ambedkar's name was proposed by Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, and seconded by Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, M.L.A. The formal announcement of Dr. Ambedkar's uncontested election will be made on July 23.

Food Rationing In U. P. Towns To Go

LUCKNOW, July 12 (UPI).

The Provincial Civil Supply Advisory Committee at its yesterday's meeting have decided to lift food rationing completely from some smaller towns in the province and partially from others. Premier, Govind Ballabh Pant presided over the meeting.

The question of the free flow of food from one region to another as a prelude to the relaxation of the control and the ultimate removal of rationing was also discussed at the meeting. Premier Pant is reported to have suggested to the Committee to defer the decision pending his arrival from Delhi after attending the Food Conference cenvened by the Food Member, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The question of the shortage of salt in the eastern districts of the province also came up for discussion and it is stated that Mr. Pant attribuetd this to the dispute over wagons between the O.T. Railway and the B.B.C.I. Railway and promised to put the matter before the Food Conference at Delhi.

CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS GOVTS.

Jugal Kishore's Advice To Constructive Programme Committees

ALLAHABAD, July 9 (A.P.I.): Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, in a circular letter to the Provincial Congress Committees has explained the relation between the Constructive Programme Committee and other independent constructive committees of the Congress and the Congress Governments.

He says that there can ordinarily be no question of any conflict arising between the Congress Governments and these committees. There must be on the other hand complete co-operation between these committees and the Congress Governments because the latter are expected to give effect to the policies which the Congress lays down from time to time.

It is, therefore, as much the responsibility of the Congress Governments as of the Congress Committees to develop in the people initiative and self-confidence to conduct their own affairs. Only by providing facilities for such development can the people become really conscious of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of a free co-operative commonwealth towards which the Congress policies are directed.

It must, therefore, be clearly understood that where the Congress Governments have launched beneficial schemes for development of cottage industries and for implementing other items of the constructive programme, these committees are to help the Governments to the best of their capacities in furthering the schemes.

If the provincial constructive programme committees find that the Government's are not taking active interest in such matters, they should draw the attention of the provincial Congress Committees and the Congress Legislative parties, which must exefcise all their influence in persuading the Provincial Governments to launch such schemes.

EDUCATIVE WORK IN VILLAGES

The constructive programme committees are to take up educative work in villages to convince villagers of the utility of these activities and to induce them to take part in such activities as, in the opinion of the committees, are useful and necessary and as would help to stimulate their initiative by undertaking and organising such constructive activities.

JINNAH'S APPOINTMENT WELCOMED

LONDON, July 12, (Reuter): The London branch of the Muslim League at a special meeting today congratulated Mr. M. A. Jinnah on his appointment as Governor-General of Pakistan.

Mr. Ali Mohammed Khan, President of the Great Britain branch of the League and Mr. Shbendad Khan, President of the London Branch, issued a statement saying "the Muslim choice of Mr. Jinnah as their Governor-General proves that the All India Muslim League is not the stooge of the British Government. It also proves that Pakistan is going to be the strongest Muslim sovereign state.

"With Mr. Jinnah ahead of the administration, the Muslims have nothing to fear. We start with absolute independent status and, unlike the Congress, we have freed ourselves from the imperial hold at the very beginning".

CEYLON'S RICE PROSPECTS BETTER

COLOMBO (Reuter).

The Island's rice prospects for the second half of this year are bright, according to Mr. K. Alva Pillai, the Island's Food Commissioner (Supplies) who has just returned from Singapore after attenring South-East Asia Rice Sub-Committee meeting. Out of Ceylon's total allocation of 276,000 tons for this year, so far only 112,326 tons have arrived leaving 163, 674 tons for the second half of this year's. If shipments are according to schedule and if there is no shortfall in the quotas allocated to the exporting countries, the rice ration stands a good chance of being increased, he said. The present weekly ration in Ceylon which is said to be the lowest in South-east Asia, is two pounds of rice.

Burma, Brazil and Egypt are to supply Ceylon her total allocation of 276,000 tons for this year: Burma had already sent in two-thirds of her whole quota. But not a single grain from Egypt's quota of 106.000 tons has yet arrived. In fact it was the non-fulfilment of this quota that was mainly responsible for the Island being in a difficult position for the last two months. But Mr. Alva Pillai brought good news from Singpore that about 20000 tons of rice are being loaded in Egyptain ports at present. Mr. Alva Pillai says: If any trouble arises at the Egyptian end it will be because of both the Egyptian Government's insistence on the prior deilvery of replacement cereals (such as wheat) and secondly because of lack of shipping." He is confident, however, that with the assistance of the British Food Ministry and the Ministry of Transport, all difficulties could be forestalled.

The overseas supplies of rice are supplemented by internally grown rice: and authorities hope this year to raise 42,000 tons from internal collections.

Human Beings Can Live To Be 112

A life of from 109 to 112 years appears theoretically and potentially possible for human beings, according to Dr. V. Korenchevsky, Director of the Gerontological Research Unit at Oxford. Writing in the "British Medical Journal", he says that helpless old people become a great burden on the younger working population—but that position may not persist. It is probable that medicine and science will not only add years of life to the aged but will simultaneously conserve physical and mental vigour for longer periods.

DANISH SHIPPING COMPANIES FILE CLAIM AGAINST U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPA): An official source said today that a claim for 5,200,000 dol. plus interest, has been placed in United States Court claims on behalf of three Danish shipping companies against the United States Government.

The source said that the claim was filed by a local law firm on behalf of the Danish shipping companies in respect to five Danish ships which were requisitioned by the U.S. Government during the war and later lost through enemy action

Export Of Sind Wheat

Hidayatulla Govt. Refutes Charges Of Central Food Dept.

KARACHI, July 12, (API): The accusations made by the Central Food Department against Sind for stopping export of wheat have been very unjust and are regrettable, said the Director of Civil Supplies, Mr. R. R. Pearce, in an interview to A.P.I. today.

He said if the Government of India thought that this would prejudice the food supplies immediately the remedy was with them they had only to forward the necessary assurances promised by the Government of India through the future members of the Indian Union or the corresponding members of the Partition Council.

In the course of the statement issued by the Sind Government said today:—

"The Sind Government is astonished by the gross misrepresentation of facts made by the Food Department, Government of India, concerning the stoppage of export of whole wheat from Sind. The Food Department states that no prior warning of the stoppage was given, when, in fact, it was informed that as soon as the real surplus had been exported, export must stop until a guarantee of replacement was received. In fact already more than the real surplus has been exported, and the loan will be exported as soon as this guarantee is given.

ASSURANCE FROM FOOD DEPARTMENT

An assurance from the Food Department has just now been received saying that the guarantee will be given, but quite obviously this is of no use to the Sind Government. The Sind Government has no doubt of the good intentions of the Government of India, but naturally must receive guarantees from the authorities which will constitute the Government of the rest of India after the partition; if this guarantee is so sure to be given, the Sind Government cannot understand why it is not given.

The Director of grains of the Government of India has said that the Sind Government might atleast have waited a little before stopping export so that a guarantee could be given, but the event has shown that the stoppage was most wise on the part of Sind, since within th eten days which have elapsed since the guarantee was asked for, almost all the 25,000 tons of wheat affected would have been exported, and even now no guarantee has been given. In other words had the Sind Government continued export while waiting for the guarantee it would have found itself after ten or 15 days with a deficit of wheat and no guarantee of its replacement, and would have had no means to ensure itself against shortage if the guarantee had not been forthcoming. Since a guarantee is so easy to give it is most surprising that ten days have elapsed without its being given when the stoppage of whole wheat appears to be of such concern to the Food Department.

Previous to the announcement that India would be partitioned the Sind Government had been extremely generous with the Government of India in promising a loan of 50,000 tons of wheat and in promising 30,000 tons more of whole wheat than it could really spare

Munshi To Move First Resolution When Consembly Meets

NEW DELHI, July 12, (UPI): When the Constituent Assembly meets on July 14 the first motion in the agenda stands in the name of Mr. K. M. Munshi who will move "resolved that the Constituent Assembly do proceed to take into consideration further report of Order of Business Committee, appointed by a resolution of the Constituent Assembly on January 25, 1947."

Thereafter Mr. Munshi will move amendments to the Constituent Assembly rules.

The Constituent Assembly will further elect two Vice-Presidents in accordance with the provisions contained in the Constituent Assembly rules on the motion to be moved by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha. Mr. Sinha will also move a resolution for the election of two members to the Staff and Finance Committee, three members to the Credentials Committee, three members to the House Committee and nine members to the Steering Committee.

Mysore Congress Decides To Start Satyagraha

Country's Strength To Be Mobilised: Dewan's Attitude Condemned

BANGALORE, July 12, (A.P.I.): The Mysore State Congress which had kept in abeyance its decision to launch satyagraha in May last in view of the negotiations between the Dewan and the Congress President has now decided to go ahead and forge effective sanctions for the early realisation of the peoples demands.

WHY THIS DECISION

The Working Committee meeting here last night issued a lengthy statement narrating the political developments leading to this decision. The statement recalls the Congress resolution in November last deciding on satyagraha, the Congress memorial to His Highness the Maharaja on this behalf and His Highness' message to the people saying that he had asked the Dewan to evolve proposals for constitutional reforms in consultation with the people, the Dewan's invitation to the Congress President to hold talks on the question and the former's pronouncement on April 29 that he hoped for evolutionary type of responsible Government and that the Ministers in future would be chosen from the Legislature and how after returning from Delhi early in June, the Dewan failed to take any tangible steps in this direction, despite early promises. The Dewan had stated publicly that he would constitute a representative committee for consultation on the question of constitutional reforms but this remained unfulfilled.

DEWAN'S ATTITUDE

Repeated letters from the Congress President to the Dewan had not brought out satisfactory replies. The statement adds: "It is obvious from the above that the Dewan had not realised the urgency of the issues involved or realising the same, is not earnest to tackle them. The Committee holds that the Dewan is marking time and meanwhile, is assiduously endeavouring to encourage reactionary forces and communalists to the detriment of the people. The Working Committee has thus ample evidence that the Dewan is disinclined to continue the talks with the Congress representatives and the Dewan's attitude thus far makes the committee conclude that it would be futile to expect from him democratic proposals in accordance with the wishes of the people. The talks with the Dewan must, therefore, be assumed to be at an end".

BAN TO BE DEFIED

The Committee is thus left with no alternative but to forge effective sanctions for the early realisation of the peoples' objectives. The Committee has decided to take necessary steps on that behalf".

The statement concludes: "The Committee further resolves that any arbitrary and unjust prohibitory orders that may be passed obstructing the vital work of mobilising the country's strength, may be disregarded and work proceeded with".

The Secretary of the Mysore State Congress revealed today that the Congress had decided to appeal to the President of the Constituent Assembly that the election of delegates from Mysore was not proper.

The ground of the appeal is that Mr. Hanumanthiah, leader of the Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly, was denied an opportunity of standing for election. Mr. Hanumanthiah is at present in jail convicted for sedition and Government refused permission to obtain his signature on the nomination paper.

RIOTERS USE GUNS IN HOWRAH

One Killed, 12 Injured In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 12 (A.P.I.): One person was killed here to-day and 12 injured according to Bengal Government's Communique.

Reports of nine incidents were received today from some parts of Calcutta upto 10 p.m. says a Government press note.

It adds that following one of the incidents the police recovered an automatic weapon from a bus. Some miscreants in the vehicle threw a bomb while passing through Watgunj area. A police party on patrol duty chased the bus and succeeded in stopping it by firing at the tyre. Subsequent searches led to the recovery of a fully loaded automatic pistol from a bag marked "Jai Hind" in red. The driver, conductor and the passengers were taken into custody.

In Watgunj area a police constable was assaulted seriously. Five more cases of stray assaults were reported today.

Howrah reported 8 incidents, there being no case of stray assault. Miscreants used bombs and guns in Howrah, Bantra and Shibpore areas, causing injuries to 7 persons.

TWO KNIFE ATTACKS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 12, (API): One person was shot at and later stabbed in Mohalla Sathan inside the walled city this afternoon. This followed a case of fire-raising in which two houses were destroyed and two others damaged. Another person was stabbed soon after the incident in the same locality. Troops and police rushed to the scene and restored order.

GAG ON AHRAR DAILY

The Punjab Government has ordered the suspension of the 'Daily Azad', the organ of the Ahrar Party, under the Punjab Public Safety Act, for a period of 14 days. The action has been taken against the paper for having published two alleged objectionable articles entitled "The Akali Leader" and "Is It True?".

AMRITSAR, July 12, (API): Two stabbing cases and three cases of arson are reported from Jandiala Guru town in the Amritsar District where communal trouble broke out on Thursday night.

Two cases of arson occurred this morning. Fires were, however, quickly brought under control.

GUJRANWALA, July 12, (API): There was one fatal stabbing when curfew was lifted in the morning in the city. Two cases of fire raising were reported in the course of the day, resulting in one house being completely gutted. The other house was slightly damaged.

AHMEDABAD, July 12, (API): A bomb explosion took place today in Gomatipur area but no one was injured.

TRAINING IN ARMS FOR BOMBAYITES

Home Minister Reveals Government Plan

BOMBAY, July 12, (API): Mr. Morarjee Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, said this evening that Government wanted to give training in arms to all men and to amend the Arms Act suitably.

Addressing the Young Men's Hindu Association, presided over by Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Desai stated: "If the British are today preparing to quit the country, it is because of the ceaseless fight offered by the Congress for over three-quarters of a century."

The fight with the foreigner was over. The supreme need of the hour, he emphasised, was to bring to a speedy end the chapter of internal squabbles and strife.

Mr. Desai replied to various criticisms of the Congress and Congress Governments. The Congress accepted the division of the country after fighting for maintaining the Unity of India because they were faced with only two alternatives —— it was a choice between continued slavery under the British rule and independence in a partitioned India. Forced under such circumstances they had to accept the division of the country.

The Home Guards, he said, offered young men an excellent medium to serve members of all communities and also provided them with an opportunity to make their contribution in the task of creating the feeling of safety among citizens, so that peace-loving men and women could move freely and pursue their own avocations without fear of any sort.

FREEDOM OF NEGOTIATION

Nanda Tells Geneva Conference There Are No Restrictions In India

GENEVA, July 11 (Reuter): During the debate on freedom of negotiation which took place on the last day of the 30th session of the International Trade Conference, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Indian workers' delegate, said if the fundamental right, such as the freedom of negotiation, was laid down as being subject to national laws its value would depend upon the strength of public opinion behind it.

He maintained that the inclusion of this provision in the draft resolution reduced its practical usefulness in regions where the workers had not attained "adequate political influence."

HINDERING FREEDOM OF NEGOTIATION

"Mr. Joshi added: "In my country there are several laws which can hinder the exercise of the right of freedom of negotiation." Some of these laws were old and some were passed recently on the ground of being necessary to deal with "communal disturbances." These laws which provided for restraining the citizen in his speech and movement afforded public authorities the possibility of hindering the freedom of negotiations.

Replying to Mr. Joshi, Mr. G. L. Nanda, India Government Delegate, denied that there was "a piece of legislation in the country which restricted the freedom of negotiation."

"The laws referred to by Mr. Joshi do not refer to labour," he said.

Mr. Nanda painted a stern picture of Indian conditions with an acute shortage of practically every commodity and prices many times higher than before the war.

"The present situation", he said, "is one of emergency which made necessary extension of powers for protecting life."

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

He hoped that this emergency legislation would disappear but stressed the importance of the principle that workers should not be relieved from the obligation to obey the laws of their country. "I assure the conference that India will not lag behind any couuntry in the world in the exercise of the right of freedom of negotiation," Mr. Nanda concluded.

Mr. G I. Nanda, Minister of Labour of the Province of Bombay has studied labour conditions in the industrial areas of the country during his stay in Switzerland. He has visited Zurich and the surrounding district and inspected factories producing machines, textiles and watches both there and in Geneva.

Mr Nanda told Reuter that he was "greatly impressed" by the high standards in respect of educational work, civil amenities and working class housing, especially the new housing projects under way in Zurich.

SIND WHEAT EXPORT CONTINUES

Temporary Stoppage Caused By Misunderstanding, Says Sidhva

NEW DELHI, July 12 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. K. Sidhva, M.L.A., Sind, who has arrived here today to attend the session of the Constituent Assembly, in a statement said that the news which appeared in the press regarding the stoppage of wheat from Karachi to other centres, is due to some misunderstanding.

Sidhva explained that incorrect news having appeared in the Karachi papers that the Government of India have stopped the additional quota of 1.200 tons of sugar allotted to Sind. and in view of the non-receipt of guarantee as to the future Government's responsibility the export of wheat was stopped temporarily.

In this connection Mr. Sidhva saw Dr. Rajenda Prasad who said that it was never the intention of the Government to stop any quota of sugar. He added that if the Director of Civil Supplies from Karachi had seen him personally when he was here he would have given him the guarantee for future responsibility immediately. The Food Member assured that it was not the intention of the Government to mix up the issue of food supplies with that of politics. This has cleared up the position and the Sind Government will continue to export wheat as per quota promised.

Turko-American Military Aid Agreement

100,000,000 DOLLARS TO STRENGTHEN TURKISH DEFENCE FORCES

LONDON, July 12 (Reuter): TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES SIGNED TO-DAY IN ANKARA AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE UNDER THE "TRUMAN DOCTRINE" OF 100,000,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF UNITED STATES MILITARY AID TO TURKEY.

The agreement is to "enable Turkey to strengthen the security forces which she requires for the protection of her freedom and independence and simultaneously continue to maintain the stability of her economy."

Signed by Mr. Edwin Wilson, U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, and Mr. Hasan Saka, Turkish Foreign Minister, the agreement provides:

1. The Turkish Government will provide Mr. Wilson, who will head the mission administering the fund, with "every assistance and facility he requests such as reports, information and observation concerning the utilisation and progress of assistance furnished";

2. The Turkish Government must fully publicise the aid programme and allow the press and radio to report on it fully and freely.

3. Turkey may not transfer any equipment which the fund buys to a third party without special United States permission.

4. Turkey may not use the fund to pay other financial obligations; and

5. The agreement can be scrapped and the aid withdrawn if Turkey so asks or if the American Government so decides, or if the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly finds action by the United Nations makes the United States aid unnecessary.

Experts Examine Prospects Before "Save Europe" Conference

Success Depends On Nations' Willingness To Be Of Help To Each Other

LONDON, July 12. (Reuter): As representatives of 16 nations assembled in Paris for the "Save Europe" talks, expert financial opinion in London emphasised that their success depended at least as much on Europe's willingness to help herself as on United States' readiness to help Europe, radios Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

These quarters urged that the crux of the Paris Conference was to the degree to which Europe's possibilities of self-help could be co-ordinated.

Without the eastern European primary producing countries, the Conference represents a fairly homogeneous group of western and southern European states which import food and raw materials and export manufactured goods.

This area should be relatively less weak than Europe as a whole since the eastern countries are unquestionably the most needy.

Its possibilities of helping itself in food and raw materials are limited but not negligible. Belgium for example commands imports of raw materials from the Congo, while France could put in iron and phosphates from North Africa. Holland's greatest ore house in Java, however, is now unproductive and will require much more investment before it can again become productive.

Portugal and her empire have large potential resources, but for current living and development they need imports of food, raw materials, machinery and transport equipment. Norway has large resources of whale oil, timber, paper and shipping but badly needs certain imports particularly coal.

Ruhr coal is the key to Europe, and food is the key to Ruhr coal.

There is an acute shortage of timber for building and other industry, and Sweden could supply more timber if she could get more coal. Denmark and Eire are food processing rather than food producing countries, and bigger imports will enable bigger outputs. In western and southern Europe as a whole, agriculture could enlarge its output if it could get more of its raw materials.

The biggest potential for restoring European production is plainly in the ex-enemy countries. Italy has much unemployed man-power which could be made productive by an investment of raw materials food and industrial morale, but the place, where the lack of that investment is most damaging is, of course, Germany, the economic vacuum in Europe's midst.

Punjab Leaders Appeal For Communal Harmony

Stress Need For Maintaining Peace At Gujranwala Meeting

GUJRANWALA, July 11 (A.P.I.): Addressing a meeting of the citizens of Gujranwala, Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League in the capacity of the President had ordered Mussalmans in the province to follow instructions given by him. He told the Muslim section of the audience that he had solemnly pledged protection and security to the Hindus and Sikhs in the Western Punjab and therefore it was the duty of every Mussalman to honour the pledge given by him and refrain from doing any harm to the person and property of non-Muslims.

The President of the City Muslim League endorsed the remarks of his leader and joined with him in calling upon the Mussalmans of Gujranwala to abstain from doing any harm to non-Muslims.

A joint deputation of the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders arrived here from Lahore to study the communal situation. The deputation included Khan of Mamdot, Mian Iftikharuddin, Lala Bhim Sen Sachar, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Sardar Jaswant Singh Duggal, Chaudhari Lahiri Singh, Seth Sudarshan and Lala Bihari Lal Channana.

The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Khan of Mamdot in the District Board Hall.

Lala Bhim Sen Sachar, former Minister in the Punjab Government who belongs to Gujranwala, said that the good reputation of the town was being tarnished by these acts of insanity and inhumanity. He reminded Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs that they all had to live together in Pakistan. Addressing the Muslim section of the meeting, Mr. Sachar told them that the administration of the Western Punjab was their concern and the disturbance of the peace of the province greatly added to the responsibility of the Muslim community.

DANGER TO ISLAM

Mian Iftikharuddin condemned the acts of stabbing and burning could affect the decisions of the Boundary Commission. The danger to Islam, he said, would not be in the Indian Union but in Pakistan itself because Islam was on trial in Pakistan. Islam would be judged by the standard of administration which would be set up here. He emphasised that it was the responsibility of the Mussalmans to protect the minorities.

Chaudhary Lahiri Singh appealed to his audience to remain peaceful in the interests of Eastern and Western Punjab, because, he said, happenings in the West, were bound to have repercussions in the Eastern Punjab. He hoped that every Punjabi would observe peace both in the Eastern and Western Punjab.

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, leader of the Congress Party in Eastern Punjab, appealed for the restoration of communal harmony in the Western Punjab. He reminded the audience that with Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah as the future Governor-General of Pakistan, it was their duty to so shape their conduct as to bring good name for Pakistan and inspire confidence in the minorities. On his part he assured them that in the Eastern Punjab they would treat the minorities fairly and justly and for this purpose, he would seek the co-operation of the Mussalmans in Western Punjab.

Sardar Jaswant Singh Duggal, M. L. A., appealed for peace and asked members of all communities to continue their good old relations as they had to live together in the Western and Eastern Punjab.

LEADERS MEET DISTRICT OFFICIALS

After the meeting the leaders conferred with the district officials and discussed the local situation. It is understood that a Committee of non-officials was formed to serve as a link between the district offices and the public.

This Committee will exert its influence in the town to bring peace.

The deputation afterwards returned to Lahore.

Polling Continues Peacefully In Frontier

PESHAWAR, July 11 (API). The Frontier referendum continued in various places in the province today. The Muslim League according to an unofficial estimate is believed to have secured 51 per cent of the total votes in Kohat City, 63 per cent in Peshawar Rural, 76 per cent in Hazara, 58 per cent in D. I. Khan, 45 per cent in Bannu, 60 per cent in Peshawar city and 40 per cent in Sawbi, in Mardan District.

The referendum has, so far been peaceful except for some minor incidents.

Military and police arrangements are very elaborate.

Two police constables are reported to have received serious injuries when a police lorry upturned while coming from Hangu to Kohat.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Rob Lockhart, acting Governor N.W.F.P visited some polling booths in Charsadda and Nowshera areas. Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of the Opposition and Saddiq Ali Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Green Shirts, also went round the different polling booths.

Mehar Chand Khanna Urges N.W.F.P. Evacuees To Return Home

PESHAWAR, July 11 (A.P.I.): Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna, Finance Minister, in an interview here to-day advised the minorities in the Frontier Province to face their difficulties with courage and not to run away from the land of their birth.

He said that Hindus and Sikhs of this province who were born and bred here were rooted in the soil as were their Muslim brethren and it would be un-Pathanlike on their part to give way to panic created by certain interested people to serve their political ends. Mr. Khanna appealed to all those who had migrated, because of disturbances in the province, to return to their homes, for the conditions in the province were fairly normal now.

Referring to the immediate objective of Pathans, Mr. Khanna declared that the movement for the establishment of a Free Pathan State had been gaining momentum every day. Pathans were as determined to fight for the freedom of their homeland as they were for the independence of the whole of the country.

Mr. Khanna referred to the reported claim of the Muslim League to have polled 90 per cent votes in the referendum and said that on the June 3 plan of the British Government, it was quite immaterial whether the League polled 10 per cent of 90 per cent votes. The only way to substantiate their claim, that the majority of Pathans were with them, was to accept the Congress challenge to contest the general elections.

Mr. Khanna advocated the unification of all Pushto-speaking areas under the proposed Pathanistan, particularly those towards the West. He criticised the present boundary line between the Frontier and the Punjab, specially the inclusion of mainly Punjabi speaking Hazara District in the Frontier Province and the exclusion of Campbellpur District which is having greater social, cultural, linguistic and ethnological affinities with Pathans

Yunus Sure Of N.W.F.P. Voting For Pakistan

LAHORE, July 11 (API): Mr. M. N. Yunus, former Premier of Bihar, in an interview here declared that 60 to 70 per cent of the total number of votes in the Frontier referendum were polled and barring a few votes here and there, almost all votes were cast in favour of Pakistan.

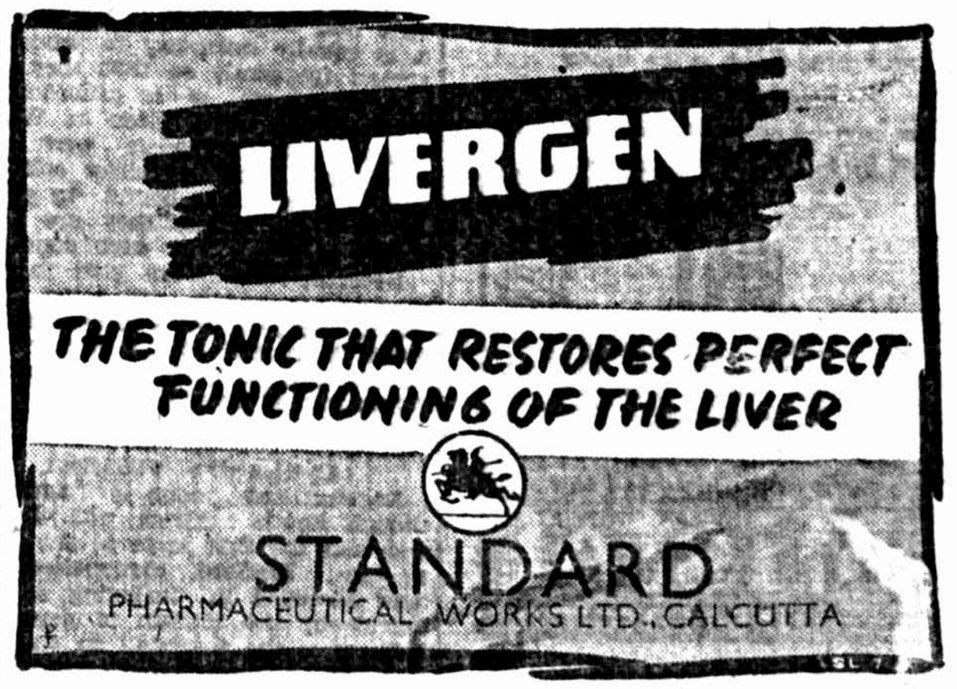
Mr. Yunus said: 'I have no doubt of the results of the voting being in favour of Pakistan. Wherever I went, including the tribal areas right to the borders of Afghanistan I found the Pathans unanimously supporting Pakistan. One of the Maliks belonging to a tribal area near Landikotal told me that the Pathans of the independent tribal areas wanted the N.W.F.P. people to vote for Pakistan.

SADHONA BOSE DIVORCED

CALCUTTA, July 12.—A.P.I. Mr. Madhu Bose, film producer and director, has been granted judicial separation from his actress wife, Sadhona Bose by Mr. Justice Edgley at the Calcutta High Court.

The order was passed on a petition by Mr. Madhu Bose who asked for judicial separation from Sadhona Bose the respondent, on grounds of alleged desertion, cruelty and renewed desertion and cruelty.

His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree for judicial separation from the respondent and ordered him to pay Rs. 300/- per month to the respondent as maintenance.



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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

AMERICA SWEEPS THE BOARD AT WIMBLEDON—DOUBLE CROWN FOR KRAMER.—INDIA'S FUTURE.—TRAINING AT HOME AND ABROAD.—ENGLAND'S VICTORY.—COMPTON'S MAGNIFICENT EFFORTS.—DIVISION OF CONTROLLED BODIES IN INDIA.

The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships have ended in a blaze of glory for the United States of America. Practically they swept the board in all the events, the only exception being the mixed doubles in which John Bromwich of Australia had a share of the title. The American supremacy was so great that even the finalists in the majority of the events were all Americans. Take for instance, the singles events, both men's and women's. All the finalists were from the States. And both the champions. Jack Kramer and Margaret Osborne hail from that gold mine of tennis, California. The women's doubles also were monopolised by the American players, the winners being Doris Hart and Patricia Todd.

DOUBLE CROWN FOR KRAMER

Only in the mixed and men's doubles, Australia and Britain had a look in of the finals. As I have stated above, Bromwich partnered Louise Brough of U.S.A. to win the former from a purely Australian pair. And Tony Mottram of Britain and Billy Sidwell of Australia went down to the Yankee firm of Robert Falkenburg and Jack Kramer of U.S.A. Thus the American Ace carried away double championships of the world so to speak—an honour which Kramer fully deserves.

It is no wonder that the United States should lead the world in this game today. They were doing so for many a year before World War II since Bill Tilden and Helen Willis-Moody came to the forefront. Now they are left less affected by the war than others. So they can reign supreme for some time to come.

INDIA'S FUTURE

It will take some time before Britain and the Continental Countries can recover from the after-effects of the war. Australia ought to make up the leeway much sooner. Probably we shall see the American supremacy more seriously challenged next year. It will be idle to expect India to appear in the final pictures in the near future. Our resources are small and facilities negligible.

Unless and until we can provide our players with the same facilities which their confreres enjoy in America and other leading countries of the world, our standard cannot react their high level. So the business of the A.I.L.T.A. and the provincial associations should be to bend their energies to find out ways and means to improve the game in India as fast as possible.

TRAINING AT HOME AND ABROAD

It is an excellent idea to invite top-ranking players from the leading countries of the world to play in tournaments and exhibition matches in different parts of the country. They give a lot of impetus to our stars and help them to improve. But it is equally necessary to send them abroad frequently so that they may gain experience under different conditions and climes. Even at Wimbledon we noted matches were played through rain and bitter cold. The best of players are bound to get upset by them unless they are accustomed to play under such conditions.

Nevertheless, I am glad to hear that arrangements are being made for a European team consisting of Yvon Petra and Marcel Bernard of France and L. Bergelin and T. Johansson of Sweden to visit India next cold weather

ENGLAND'S VICTORY

England has done it again. Although South Africa won the toss and had the first lease of the wicket at old Trafford, Manchester, England succeeded in inflicting a heavy defeat—by the margin of seven wickets—on the tourists in the third Test match. But they could have hardly done so, were it not for the magnificent third wicket partnership between Bill Edrich and Denis Compton which produced 228 runs. Len Hutton continued with his bad spell of luck and Washbrook went out early too. Then the Middlesex pair got together and changed the whole complexion of the game. Both of them scored centuries. In fact Edrich missed the 200 mark by a bare 9 runs. That was sheer bad luck.

EDRICH'S MAGNIFICENT EFFORTS

Still he was the hero of the match. Not only did he contribute the largest number of runs, but claimed the biggest share of the wickets—8 in all for 169. It was mainly due to his efforts England was able to defeat the visitors. But who could say what the result of the contest might have been if the chance offered by Edrich had been accepted when he had scored just a century? Anyway that was not to be. The Springboks could not even repeat in the second innings their good performance of the first. Had they done so they might have drawn Now England has two wins to their credit to the opposition's nil. So they will be able to try more new players in the remaining Tests.

DIVISION OF CONTROLLING BODIES

The question of division of India is now agitating the minds of all sportsmen in this country. What is the future of all our national controlling bodies? Are they to be divided also? Would Pakistan have its own Cricket football, hockey and other controlling bodies in future? If I can only judge of the feelings of the Muslims, I have not the least doubt in my mind that they would ask for separation. They are anxious to appear before the world as an independent nation and would not therefore, care to play under India's flag. The fact that Pakistan is hardly developed to stand on its own legs would not deter them from cutting adrift from their parent body. Nobody would be happier than myself if I am proved wrong.

Is It True?

That the B.P.O.A. is now hunting for a new President, as Tony de Mello is away in England arranging for the World Olympic Games to be held in Delhi in 1960?

That the Nawab of Pataudi may be approached to fill the vacancy as he is willing to accept any position?

That Secretary Bhoot is prepared to give every assurance to the members — as he did in the case of de Mello—that the Nawab will make Bombay his H. Q. during his term of office?

That failing Pat Sunderdas Morarjee or any other old blighter may be invited — provided he, agrees to toe the line for Bhoot and Co.?

That Vice-President Setna has no chance for ascending the 'gadi' as he is engaged in deep sea fishing for the Government and the public of Bombay?

That Behram Doctor is prepared to reign from Nagpur — if the B.P.O.A. would only give him the opportunity to do so?

That the die-hard supporters of booted soccer shed copious tears when the bare footed Trades made the booted R.A.F. kiss the dust in the Hinrichs Shield?

That J.R.D. Tata believes that Jan opposes boots — just because another scribe supports them — not knowing that all the Indian authorities accept the Dual Policy and the last word on the technique suitable for India?

That the Tatas are determined to manufacture the British-prototype on the Indian soil — even if it takes a century?

That Mandon and Co., are being trained for international matches —national and provincial contests will no doubt look after themselves?

That the W.I.F.A. will henceforth select such players who are well-shod and take defeats smilingly as a rule as they have no other alternative?

That the followers of the Dual Policy will be kept in cold storage during the National Championships, as they are likely to endanger their fond beliefs and blind faiths in the boots?

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Let us talk it over—

Every year there comes a D-Day for the city of Poona, once the capital of the Maratha Empire.

This dusty, sleepy city—at least it very much appears so in the months of May and June when the schools and colleges are closed—looks deserted as the cattle return home at even time

Soon the city is enveloped in a natural black-out which is intensified by the dim street lights. Here, unlike in Bombay, the residential lights are rarely guilty of trespassing public roads and the bylanes. All is quiet and peaceful except for the occasional barking of a dog.

So, I was startled when I heard, a little after the midnight hour, the tramping of feet and a din of human voices in the streets. I ran to the terrace to see if it was a goonda caught red-handed while committing his nefarious act or some fire raging near about. Instead, I found boys, girls and grown-up people not running pell-mell, but walking with a steady step and engrossed in noisy discussions. Soon after it dawned upon me that it was the 4th of June. For the Poonaites it was really the zero hour or to use the local parlance, the "Kattalki Rat"—the night of the great killing—for it was just then that the Bombay Matric results were to be out.

Those anxious crowds were going towards the local newspaper offices to learn if their daughters, sons, nephews, cousins, friends and in some cases wives had survived the "Matric massacre" which proved to be so at least this year! Compared with the more liberal results of the past five or six years, this year's 43 per cent passes was most unexpected and therefore really seemed like a massacre.

On the other hand, it was interesting to hear the comments when the people returned home with the special edition brought out at 3 a.m. on the 5th of June. They called it "another slump of the post-war period" or "a case of supply being governed by demand for clerks in the jobs-market." For, wasn't department after department being wound up? The stiff results were described in yet another fashion as "a stratagem to get round the shortage and overcrowding in colleges."

* * *

Don't these typical remarks sum up the disappointment, frustration and even cynicism of the people? It is very pleasant indeed to indulge in platitudes while lecturing on education. Its real purpose is moulding of character, it is a great liberating force. But in practice, it leads to our enslavement because at the end of it we get engaged in the struggle for existence. In securing a job our capacity to do a particular work is never tested. Those dealings are made on the mere credit of our 'degrees'. It is really unfair to blame the people at large who set so much store on the Matric examination. Failure means wastage of one whole year. Consider what it means to middle class parents who have to educate their children in these days.

* * *

All that is understandable but I was bemused at the attitude of an intellectual young cousin who brought his new bride to stay with us on the eve of the results and, mind you, we were complete strangers to her. Naturally it was an embarrassing situation for us all as she didn't pass. She cried out the whole day and took her food only after a lot of coaxing. Of course, I could imagine her feelings. Being married in a big family her chances of appearing for the examination again were meagre. However, her rationalist husband said to her, "Why should you feel it so much? After all you have not to worry about a job, or a living which is already secured." What a consolation! From practical viewpoint the young man was right but why couldn't he induce his wife to take a rational attitude to the failure? Examinations are not the criteria of one's knowledge. This chance failure of hers didn't blot out what she had read so assiduously all those days. She could still read on and know more and more about the world. The qualification of being a matriculate is by no means essential for her and the likes of her.

—Leela

"Intelligence" Tests For Marriage Partners?

Blue-Print For The Perfect Marriage

By James Drew

During the first three months of this year no less than 17,000 divorce petitions were filed in Britain, representing the break-up of one marrige of five that took place. According to Dr. Davil Mace, Secretary of the Marriage Guidance Council, the second quarter may produce 20,000 petitions, representing one in four. This will put Britain on a par with America so far as the divorce rate is concerned.

Between the wars the divorce rate was ony one in twenty of the marriage. By 1944 it had crept up to one in seven, and a year later to one in six. Since VJ-Day 75,000 couples have taken this final step to bring their unions to an end.

Has the peak been reached? On this point there is a good deal or disagreement. In the House of Commons recently, Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney-General, said that it had; the trouble was due largely to the hasty marriages and long periods of seperations brought about by the war.

Confirming this is the recently published Denning Report, which after an eight-month investigation suggested that many marriages in danger of dissolution could be saved by means of a state-sponsored Marriage Welfare Service.

Peak Not Yet

Mr. Mayo Wingate, 33-year-old psychologist practising in Harley Street, does not agree; he thinks the peak will not be reached for some time. More surprising still, he believes that the present spate of divorce has little to do with the war, and that there are many thousands of unhappily married couples who never bring their troubles before a court.

It was this deeply felt belief that led to the formation of the Marriage Society last January. Behind it are Mr. Wingate and Mr. Geoffrey Whitehouse an anthropologist. The Organisation is non-profit-making; its object was to investigate the causes of divorce and find means of promoting happy marriages, and it set about it from an entirely new point of view. It tries to bring together couples who, from a scientifically evolved theory of compatibility, should be ideally suited to each other. So far has performed this service for 50 couples.

How does it work? Well, suppose you want to marry but have no idea how you can meet the right person. You go along to the Society and fill in a long from giving a description of your ideal mate. You also supply details of your physique and intelligence, your health and temperament, your life story, your tastes and fancies. This is supplemented by an interview which enables the Society to check these particulars from an objective point of view.

Mutual Introduction

Then you are put on the books. And when the ideal mate turns up—if he or she is not there already—you are introduced. The introduction may take place on the Society's own premises, or the couple may be put in touch with each other and left to fix a meeing on their own.

In either case one of two things happens—the marriages comes off or it does not. Often a pair who are ideally stated from a scientific point of view find they have no physical attraction for each other. In that case further introductions are arranged.

Mr. Wingate thinks he may have some people on the lists for months or years, but he is determined to do his best for all. One case however, he admits has defeated him. An 83-year-old mother brought along her 51-year-old daughter because she felt that, after her own death, the daughter would need a man's protection. Unfortunately she seems unlikely to get it.

Another difficult customer is a 50-year-old spinster with an income of £ 20,000 a year. She lives in Switzerland and has a wide reputations as an inventor, but although smart and attractively dressed shs has hitherto devoted her life to work. Now she has approached the Society for a husband of her own age and social standing who will not marry her for her money only.

Disparity Of Age

Age is providing one of the greatest difficulties, for nearly all male applicants want a wife considerably younger than themselves: and the older they are the greater the disparity between their own age and that of the ideal life-partner. If the lady inventor will content herself with a man of 65, she can have one without difficulty.

An interesting discovery made by the Society is that physical attractiveness occupies pride of place in the qualities demanded by men, while women are more concerned with security. Few girls under 25 have applied although women applicants outnumber men by three to one; many of them are advised to visit a beauty parlour. Men are of all ages, and applicants of both sexes come from all classes of the community. Widows and widowers, if their first marriage was a happy one, seem particularly anxious to try again.

How do these marriages, ideal on paper, work out in practice? That is impossible to say. The Society has a strict rule that marriage shall not take place less than six months from the first meeting.

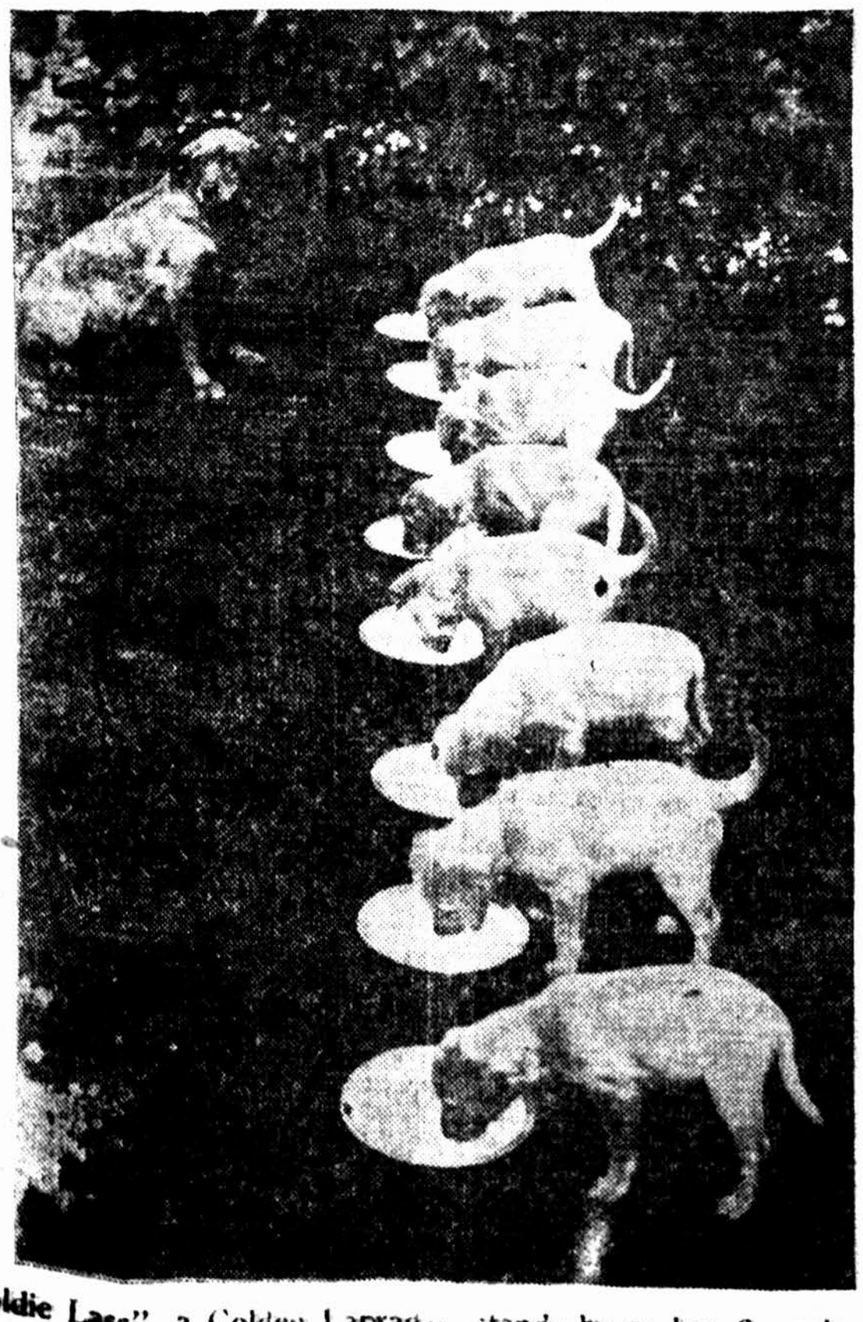
Not A Freak

Five weddings, however, will occur shortly. One of the first will be between a young man of 26, who was so shy of women that he had resigned himself to a bachelor life, and a 24-year-old girl who thought nobody would ever fall in love with her. When first introduced the young couple found nothing to say to each other. But their mutual regard rapidly developed, and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded to wait the statutory six months.

Is this organisation a freak or does it offer a serious contribution to one of the gravest social problems of our time? "Intelligence tests" and "character tests" are now widely used by private employers and the Civil Service in the selection of personnel for responsible jobs; and during the war all three Services tested nearly every recruit in this way.

If science can say whether we are suitable for a particular job, why should it not be able to say whether we are suitable for a particular life-partner? A danger is that such tests might acquire altogether too much influence at the expense of other considerations. But at present such a possibility seems remote. It will be interesting to see whether these 50 scientifically arranged marriages prove more successful than the general run.

MEAL TIME LINE-UP



"Goldie Lass", a Golden Labrador, stands by as her 6 weeks old litter of eight puppies, each with its own plate—get down to meal.

RICHARD HAKLUYT—ELIZABETHAN GEOGRAPHER

(Continued From Page 4)

the exact words of every record and narrative which he published, and to supplement them with documents which would help to explain them. The range of the work in time is fom the early Saxon period down to Hakluyt's own day, and it covers the whole of the then known world, from Nova Zemlya to Cairo, from Goa to Lima.

When the East India Company was formed (1600), Hakluyt became its geographical and commercial adviser. He now saw many of his early dreams realised and his long labours bearing fruit. England had become a nation of men great in every form of human activity. Her seamen were as efficient and daring as any in the world, while in the Mediterranean, West Africa and the Indies her commerce was steadily expanding.

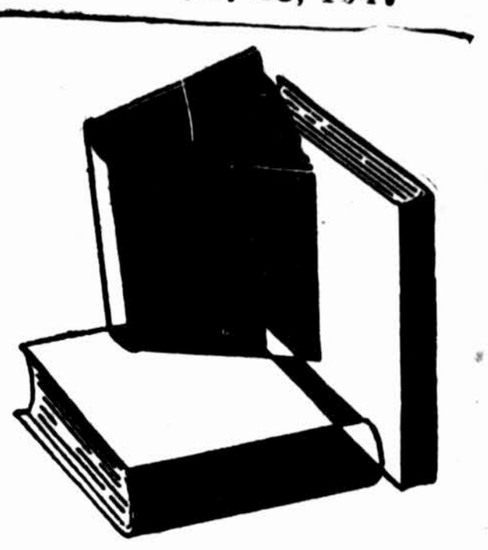
Home In Virginia

Hakluyt himself had a high reputation. One project still remained unfulfilled. Hakluyt had dreamed ever since 1584 of a colony in Virginia. To this purpose he devoted his knowledge, his skill as a writer, his influence with the great London merchants and no small part of his income. On the formation of the first London Chartered Company of Virginia in 1604 he was one of the patentees and was offered a home at Jamestown, the colony's first township. In 1609 he was a patentee of the second London Company, and saw the colony firmly founded at last.

He died in 1616, in the same year as Shakespeare. As an historian and as a promoter of maritime expansion Hakluyt accomplished by his originality, industry and strength of character work invaluable to his country. The Hakluyt Society, named after him, is continuing his work by publishing narratives of travel and exploration

Interpreting India To America

REVIEW By G. N. Acharya



"I'VE SHED MY TEARS": by D. F. Karaka. Distributors, Higgin-Bothams, Madras, Price Rs. 12.

It is somewhat disconcerting to have to review this book.

I remember meeting Karaka on the day he arrived in Bombay after an absence of nearly a year abroad, witnessing some of the stirring closing scenes of the war in Europe and a trip to America. Almost the first thing I learnt was his having signed up with Appleton Century, New York, to write a book interpreting India to America. Karaka was eager to know how the old country was getting on during his absence. From that day till the smartly designed and neatly printed copies arrived, I have watched the book assembled and take body and shape. And now to sit back with the mpartiality of a judge and pronounce on its merits and shortcomings is a difficult task: but one that cannot be shirked.

The sub-title devised by the publishers, calls this book 'A candid view of resurgent India'; and undoubtedly there is a good deal of candour in it. But whether it is a correct view of resurgent India is necessarily a matter of opinion, as it depends on the individual reader's own view. In important particulars it does not agree with my own view.

Perhaps the most significant issue, an issue which has more than local or contemporary interest, regarding which I do not agree with Karaka's view is the question of non-violence. To him, in terms of Stalingrad, Dunkirk and the blitz over London, non-violence seemed futile. The little Satyagrahi holding his flag and shouting his slogan cut a somewhat ridiculous figure in his eyes. So, long ago, may the words of the carpenter of Nazareth sounded futile as the Roman Legion thundered past. It is a difficult position to find an Indian writer of Karaka's perspicacity, being unable to appreciate the significance of non-violence in the atomic age when the best human minds are straining to find a remedy to prevent the world being consumed in fratricidal flames.

Again throughout the book there are many hints and suggestions that somehow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and that of the Indian National Congress has proved faltering and inadequate; that the Indian people are rapidly "overreaching the Congress"; that they are 'going beyond Gandhi". This judgment sounds somewhat out of tune with realities when one remembers the magnificent role that Mahatma Gandhi is playing today. When the whole country is torn with passion and strife, when the division of India has created a deep and dangerous division in men's minds, he alone is standing solid like a rock, true to his principles. At a time when the best men are losing their balance of mind, he alone with his persuasive voice is holding back the black tide of hatred and bitterness that threatens to engulf the country.

As for the Congress, to talk of the people "overeaching the Congress" is to miss the dynamic significance of the Congress in the history of India. It sounds exceedingly strange today to recall that Sir C.P. Ramswami Iyer was once the General Secretary of the Congress. Jinnah, too, was once a Congressman, not to speak of those who call themselves liberals. They yielded place to Tilak and the Tilak school dropped out as Gandhiji took the field. The Congress has been constantly undergoing changes—in policies, in personnel. So has it succeeded in achieving its objective. What role it will play in the future is difficult to prophesy.

By contrast Karaka sounds grudging in describing the role of the I.N.A. and his criticism of Jinnah and the Muslim League is a reluctant admission in face of overwhelming facts.

There is no need to cite further illustrations. What has already been said is enough to make the point that it is possible to have very large differences of opinion with Karaka. But agreement in opinion could never be a test of the evaluation of a book—particularly a book by Karaka. For, in his case, how he says it, is as important, if not more important than what he says. Karaka is a craftsman of a high order in the matter of telling his story or presenting his view. He is the master of 'window-dressing', if one would like to call it by that name. The object may be beyond one's reach; but one cannot help gazing in wonderment at the manner in which it is arranged.

Karaka's style is vivid and dramatic. There is a punch in his personality sketches. And when he wants to make a point he knows how to drive it straight home. Take the second chapter, for instance. He tells of Kings and courts and medals and grand things, till one begins to get slightly annoyed at the glittering show and begin to murmur: "What the heck does it matter to me?" Just then comes one brief effective para. "I never again heard of Edward and the Royal courts. Instead another name began to be mentioned in our house. It was the name of Gandhi." And the reader is swept forward into the next chapter with a thrill. eager to read about Gandhi.

The best example of the brief and startling statement by which Karaka makes his points appears in Chapter Nine. He has a squalid description of some of the most sordid aspects of sex in India and one begins to wonder why the author has delved into such a subject at all. And then at the end of the passage comes a single, stinging epigrammatic sentence. "But the pulse of a nation does not beat in its brothels." And so one moves on happy to read the rest of the story.

This book does read like a story, It is the story of India's struggle towards freedom. Dramatic glimpses of some of the most moving chapters of that story are presented in this book. From the Jallianwalla Baug to the 1942 revolt, Karaka's vivid pen illuminates the pages of history. That is the main course. But there are side dishes too. These are sketches of leaders social changes, India's women and their emancipation, sex, morals manners and what not—Karaka moving deftly from one subject to another without letting the reader feel that he is rambling. Nor is that all. The sauce is yet to come. And that is very important, too The sauce is Karaka himself, his life and opinions and attitudes as well as that of his family, the evolution of their thought and mind, the process by which Karaka, who as a little boy was proud to wear a Fauntleroy suit and sing 'Rule Brittania' came to be an independent minded Indian Nationalist. All this is woven, cleverly, skillfully into the pattern of the book.

This book was written specially for the American reader, and it is intended to be a book of popular reading. It is meant to have an appeal to the nonchalant, gum-chewing Yankee, who is not very particular what he reads, provided it interests him. The book is designed to batter his apathy, rouse his curiosity and interest, and make him read and learn something about India and her battle for all round emancipation. The material provided and its handling are conditioned by that overwhelming consideration. All the same it is not without its attraction for the Indian reader as well.

"I've Shed My Tears" is a readable book by any standard.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Miss Nord Peermohomed, associate Editor of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," (Annual Subscription, Rupees Three only including postage; 31, Thibhuvan Road, Bombay 4), writes in a recent issue of that beautiful monthly journal for boys and girls:—

Thoroughness Pays

Are you thorough in every thing you do? Do you brush your teeth thoroughly, dress up tidily and do your daily work with earnest zest and whole-heartedly? For mind you, thoroughness is not learned overnight. It takes months, nay sometimes years, and once you have acquired the habit of doing things thoroughly perfection is within your grasp.

Many of us, unfortunately, have from young age developed the harmful habit of carelessness, superficially slipshod methods and idifference. We thereby take no pride in superior achievements. We remain content with mediocre success, which hardly success in the right sense.

Hurry, haste, methods of rriving at quick results are the death-blows to perfection. There is a great deal of truth in the saying "Slow and steady wine the race." Bsides, Rome was never built in a day. Time and persistence in the task before us, are the two govrning factors to high perfections. Therefore, remember to be through in every thing you do whether it be work or play. Once this habit is inculcated thoroughness becomes a second nature. It builds character gives personality and paves the way to greater success.

Genius, they say, is ninety per cent perspiration and ten percent inspiration. Great men are not born great. Greatness is achieved through delight, labour and hard toil. The lives of great men are fraught with disappointments and failures. In their endeavour to achieve high perfection they had to face pain and sorrow which failure brings in its trail. The road to success is a long and dreary one, but slowly and surely, fame and fortune draw nearer, while the man tries hard to be thorough in every thng he does

Remember thoroughness always pays!

*

About The Stars

The shafts of light that descend on us from the stars tell us the ancient history of an infinity of creations, the history of which is unknown to this Earth.

Let us suppose that the superb Arcturus should be extinguished today through some catastrophe: the light of this star reaching us only through a period of thirty-four years, we should still observe it for thirty-four years in the same place in the firmament, whence it would have been extinct for thirty-four years.

If the stars were all to be destroyed today they would nevertheless shine above us for years, centuries, thousands of years. It may be possible that stars we are endeavouring to observe have ceased to exist since the beginning of the Earth.

When we look up at the stars they all look the same colour to us, don't they? But in reality there are stars of many different colours up in the sky

Some stars are yellow, some green and other are blue, orange or red. As they grow dimmer in the course of millions of years their colour changes with their age.

The Dog Star, Sirius, is said to have been red at one time and to have passed through a series of changes until it became its present bluish-white colour.

The famous star, Algot, was once of a red colour but it is now dead

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BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Poet Tribhuvan Vyas of the Educational Department, Rajkot, visited Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, and related stories to children and sang his own songs.

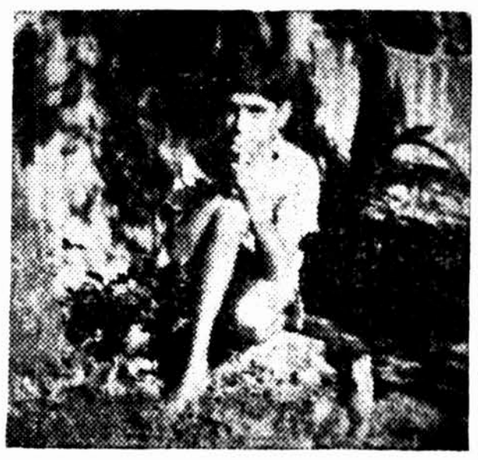
Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls are up and doing once again: The Bari workers have fixed up suitable programmes for every Sunday. Shri Girdharlal Kotak has enrolled himself as its Sympathiser by paying Rupees One Hundred.

Jamnagar children had their first meeting recently. About a hundred boys and girls gathered on the occasion, and had a lively programme of games, songs and stories. Brothers Bhogilal Mehta, Dhirubhai Makim, Mukund Oza, Prabhulal Mehta and Jackson are trying their best to establish a Balkan-ji-Bari unit there on the properlines.

All boys and girls upto eighteen years' age can join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will be glad always to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from your loving Dada

"Gulistan" Khar - Bombay



Prhalad Bairam Motwani (Karachi)

Visual education is popularly interpreted in the sense of educational shorts as an aid to school education. It should be termed as audio-visual and not merely visual education if the film happens to be a talkie, the ears do not suspend their physiological function while the talkie is presented to the eyes. The audio-visual education should be correlated to the curriculum and should also impart extra-curricular knowledge to students.

Capacity Of The Talkie

Again audio-visual instruction is as much the need of adults as it is of children, and should, therefore, be accepted as an integral part of every system of adult-education. The educational films intended for the different age-groups form a category by themselves and need a well organised machinery for their production and distribution. The film-industrialists are not expected to undertake such a specialised production if they do not see a market before them. They are, however, in a position to make appreciable contribution to the education of the people even through their usual entertainment films.

The talkie is an excellent medium for the diffusion of the knowledge of classics, mythology, epics and history, and it ought to be exploited, to its maximum capacity, as an adjunct to school and higher education. It should, at the same time, be made to convey the knowledge of these subjects to the vast bulk of the people who cannot afford to go to the full length of school education and cannot enter the universities. The masses will acquire with delight the knowledge of the literary and cultural heritage of their country if the same is presented to them by the talkie in the form of entertainment.

The Indian Film producers have freely exploited classics, mythological works and history, but they have not realised the educational possibilities of the screen versions of such subjects and also the responsibility entailed by their undertakings. The ambition to amass wealth has prompted them to make liberal concessions to popular taste and to disregard the educational values of the entertainment films of the classical category. Consequently a successful entertainment film generally proves to be a failure as a medium of instruction.

History And Classics

According to the current educational system the instruction in Indian history is extremely faulty. It conveys to the students the knowledge of political events of various periods, but leaves them completely ignorant of the cultural background of the latter. Students who go through the full course of school and even academic education, know much about the conquests of Akbar but very little about the condition of music, poetry, painting and architecture of his times. They carry the wrong impression that Tagores, Bhatkhandes and Digambars have brought art and music from the heaven and made them a gift to modern India, because they are hardly aware of the names of Haridas, Bejoo, Tansen, Soordas, etc., and hardly able to appreciate the beauty of painting and architecture of the Mughal period.

Such gross defects in the training in history can be corrected to some extent, if the text-books are re-written in a comprehensive manner and museums are brought within the system of education. Entertainment film will liberally supplement the knowledge acquired from text-books if they are replanned on an educational basis. They will, then, present correct versions of classics, mythology and history to the masses as well

Cooperation Of Producers

No special machinery is required for the production of the entertainment films based upon history or classics. The industry has such films almost daily in hand. The Government has, therefore, to organise the resources of the industry according to a well worked out plan and to harness them to the purposes of audio-visual education on a nation-wide scale. The producers should not anticipate any slump in their trades, when they are called upon to go in for the production of their regular entertainment films in conformity with the prescribed standards.

The producers have carried the poetic license to the extreme limit of the wanton suppression of historical facts and distortion and modification of classical dramas and mythological episodes. Kalidas, Shudraka, Bana, etc.,

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

Scope of Audio-Visual aids—Instruction through entertainment Films—History and classics on screen—Defects in the code of censorship. Ravages of "jeernoddhar" practice—National Memorial to celebrities—Corporation honours leaders—Bombay Artist for China

should have been shocked in their graves at the screen-versions of their monumental creations. A code of censorship is, no doubt, in force throughout the country, but the same does not make it obligatory upon producers to honour the textual integrity of classical subjects, to avoid anachronism in art, music and dance and to present a realistic portrayal of contemporary life. And the producers have not cultivated the virtues of self-criticism and of respecting the judgment of the intelligent and informed section of the public.

Unsuitable For Exhibition

Certain stylisations have become constant factors of all the films irrespective of their periods or subject-matters. The style of music assigned to Krishna, Akbar, a villager of modern India or a fruit-seller of Bombay is uniform. It does not vary even in the case of the great music-maker like Tansen or Soordas. The technique of dance is, likewise, the same in case of Radha, Parvati, Mira or a heroine in a social film.

The films of historical and mythological episodes and classical dramas should be true to the authentic texts and should provide music and dance appropriate to the periods. Literature, art and music pertaining to films should be brought within the purview of censorship. The films, which violate the textual integrity of the classical subjects and which do not conform to the specified standards of art, music and dance should be rejected as unsuitable for exhibition if the screen has to be developed as a medium of mass-education in history, mythology and classics.

Restoration vs. "Jeernoddhar"

Since the old Roman Catholic Cathedral was ruined in the battle of Budapest, catholic services were carried on in the famous Basilica. Now the dome of the Basilica happens to have been ruined by fire; but the restoration of the same is assured by a gift of one million fornits which the Hungarian Economic Council has promptly voted. The restoration is expected to be strictly in accordance with the original design and not the construction of an entirely new structure. Historical monuments, if ever reconstructed, must retain their original designs in all their details.

The practice of gifts by the state, trusts wealthy persons for the reconstruction of monuments is not unknown to India. She has in "jeernoddhar" a similar but old tradition. Since "jeernoddhar" is considered as a meritorious act and, thereby, carries religious significance, it has been frequently resorted to without any regard to the principles of restoration and has left its depressing imprints on many a temple.

Repairs executed as an act of "jeernoddhar" have wiped out murals and destroyed sculptures in temples and have, consequently put the country to a loss which cannot be repaired. Still all over the country there are several temples which are rich in decorations and which have escaped the axe of religiosity on the part of the wealthy people. Such temples should be brought under the control of the Archaeological department and regulations should be framed for the "jeernoddhar" being carried out with the permission of the Government and under expert supervision.

Honour To Celebrities

Buckland Abbey in Devonshire, the home of Sir Francis Drake, and its tithe barn have been saved and acquired for the British people. The National Trust will hold and own the Abbey and barn for the nation. The acquisition of the houses and other relics of celebrities is a form of national memorial reserved for a few, and India should now find herself in a position to evolve a country wide scheme like Britain's National Trust for the acquisition and administration of the houses of the celebrities of the past and present.

In fact the movement has already begun. The proposal for the preservation of the house at Porbandar in which Mahatma Gandhi was born is taking a concrete shape. The efforts made by the Tagore Memorial Committee to acquire the ancestral residence of the poet at Joresanko in Calcutta have abruptly received a set-back. The delay is ascribed to the unhelpful attitude of the Government of Bengal. Now the changed political conditions in Bengal should be signalised by the immediate release of the Poet's house

National memorials to great celebrities should be governed by the principle of an all-India scheme. The nation as a whole and not merely a fraction of the same should do honour to the celebrities of international reputation. The houses if acquired for the nation, should be preserved in their original conditions and should never be put to any use except as memorials. The environments and settings in which they happen to be should also be left intact as long as the factor of time or any other exigency makes alterations in them inevitable.

For The Corporation

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has accepted the proposal to name the Bhatia Baug near Bori-Bunder after the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee and has, thereby, done to Mr. Tairsee the honour which he deserved. With independence in sight Bombay seems to be expediting the process of renaming its streets, roads and squares: but the new names should be easy to catch and, if possible, pleasing to the ears. The Corporation should at the same time not guide itself by the principle of reserving a street for every corporator irrespective of the duration of his or her membership and service to the city. It should be fair to non-members also.

Politicians stand first in the Corporation's list as eligible for the honour of naming streets and roads. Merchants and industrialists come next. Scholars, artistes and musicians of note are rarely considered worthy even of the minimum tribute like the adjournment of meetings. The Corporation took a long time to name a street after the well-known archoeologist—the late Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji. It has now the opportunity of honouring a great artist. Madame Menaka who was the foremost pioneer of the dance-renaissance and who was an artiste of international reputation, expired at the bungalow of the Director of the Haffkine Institute a few days ago. Will the Corporation associate her name with a street in the locality in which she had made a life-long endeavour to revive the glorious dance-heritage of India?

Shukla Goes To China

Mr. Y. K. Shukla, whose "Day Dreams"—a pastel study—appears in these columns, is on his way to China as one of the Government of India's scholars to study Chinese art. He is one of the leading artists of Western India and an able exponent of Indian art. Mr. Shukla is on the staff of the painting section of the Sir J. J. School of Art of which he is a past student.

A few years ago Mr. Shukla got the opportunity of going to Italy for further studies in art and came back with special training in graphic art and mural decoration. Ever since his return from Italy he has been regularly exhibiting his etchings in the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. The scholarship awarded to Mr. Shukla is a just recognition of his abilities and achievements by the Government of India and is also an honour to Bombay.

"DAY DREAMS"

This picture by Y. K. Shunkla received Simla Art Society's Silver medal for a work on pastel.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF DAYLIGHT!

(Continued from Page 2)

periments have now proved that this radiancy is in no way harmful to the eyes, and this too is not surprising when we remember that normal sunslight has a much stronger violent radiancy content.

Advantages

How do matters stand now with regard to performance in the matter of the new fluorescent lamps? With the same consumption of electrical current, the tube's candle-power is three times as great as that of an ordinary filament lamp and it generates far less heat than the ordinary electric light bulb; with the same candle-power it produces only a quarter of the heat coming from a filament bulb. At present, costs of supply are still higher than in the case of the normal electric light bulbs, but the fluorescent tubes are not only much cheaper to operate but last three times as long as ordinary bulbs.

But there are other advantages attaching to the new lighting system. The light given off by fluorescent lamps approaches daylight much more nearly than that of any other type of lighting. The source of light is not so localised as in the case of an electric light bulb, the light radiating much more evenly and with a much more beneficial intensity from the entire surface of a long tube, while it gives a less dazzling effect and causes no sharp shadows.

It is not surprising then that fluorescent lamps were adopted during World War II, in many industrial undertakings where the requirements of the armaments industry demanded continuous work both by day day and by night. It is probable that, as a result of recent improvements, these tubes will find their way into household use, ousting in an increasing measure ordinary electric light bulbs.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

The three nundred thousand Khaksars failed to turn up for their mammoth parade in Delhi, and so, according to his previous announcement, Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar fuehrer, has wound up the organisation. And thus disappears from the Indian political scene one of the most enigmatic, colourful, fanatical and potentially dangerous organisations.

In view of the comic opera dissolution of the Khaksars, it is difficult to imagine that at one time the movement was regarded so promising and important that the special correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper, commissioned to investigate the origin and influence of the Khaksars in 1939, wrote: "If the organisation continues to maintain the rate at which it has grown during the last nine years of its existence, it will before long become as influential as, for instance, the Indian National Congress."

Founded in 1931 by a Cambridge-educated Muslim educationist, Inayatullah Khan, who gave himself the title of "Allama Mashriqi" (Scholar of the East) and since then has been known as such, the real purpose of the movement has never been clearly stated. Indeed at one time it was said in Khaksar circles that only after the 'tanzim' (organisation) of Khaksars was complete would the Allama reveal his aims. But, some years before starting the Khaksar movement, he had written a monumental book, "Tazkara", giving a somewhat unorthodox but nevertheless over-fervent interpretation of Islam as the one religion destined to dominate the world.

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Three Minutes With Hitler!

The movement which required its followers always to carry spades (like Hitler's Labour Battalions) and to wear uniforms, which demanded an iron discipline and blind, unquestioning obedience to the Leader, from the beginning, had a Fascistic look about it. It was said that the Allama had been in Germany during the early years of the Nazi movement and been much impressed by the discipline and fanatical devotion of Hitler's followers, and was even known to have met and conferred with Hitler, though "only for three minutes", as he admitted in a statement denying that his movement was being financed by the Nazis.

At any rate, the movement was partly based on early Islamic puritanism, and partly on militarist organisation of the Nazis and Fascists. Parades, uniforms, oaths of loyalty signed in blood, military formations and drill, a secret service spying on all the members' activities, public flogging of members who were guilty of insubordination, indiscipline or neglect of duty—all these features pointed to a more than accidental affinity with the movements of Hitler and Mussolini.

In the beginning the Khaksars were tolerated by the Government because they were opposed to the Congress. Soon after starting the movement, the Allama issued a statement referring contemptuously to the Civil Disobedience movement: "We have not raised a public fund and then wasted it. We have not filled the jails and then spoilt our lives. If any one had struck us with a lathi we would have struck back. If we ever fight, we shall do so not to suffer defeat and, if we die, we shall die killing." Later when the movement came into conflict with the police the Khaksars were seldom found guilty of non-violence.

There is no doubt, however that for some years the Khaksar movement gained considerable popularity among the Muslims. Their aim of ultimate Muslim ascendency, their militant phraseology, their uniforms and parades, their undoubted sincerity bordering on fanaticism, their occasional acts of social service—all these factors served to attract the religious-minded lower middle class Muslim to the Khaksars.

The political attitude of the movement kept shifting, according to the whims of the Leader. First it was anti-Congress, and pro-League. Even pro-Government. In 1937 the Khaksars came into conflict with the Congress Ministry when they went to U. P. to settle the Shia-Sunni differences. The Allama was arrested (for the first time), apologised and was released. Then he antagonised the Punjab Government and many Khaksars were killed from police firing. The Allama was arrested and deported to Madras. After several years when he was released he suddenly became an upholder of Congress-League unity and spent the next few years (very much like the Communists) urging Congress and League, Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah to come together and unite.

For some time the younger section of the Khaksars was getting restless and, in some cases, even defied the authority of the Allama. The "coup de grace", however, was delivered by the phenomenal popularity and ascendency of the League which, meanwhile, had stolen the aggressive tones and militant thunder of the Khaksars.

The end of the Khaksar organisation, one hopes, means the end of the intrusion of a mediaeval, theocratic and chauvinistic ideology in politics.

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Englishmen And Dogs

So it was not Confrere Karaka but someone else with the same initials and carrying a copy of D. F. K.'s latest book, who made frontpage news by threatening to lie on the railway track to get an Englishman's dog out of his compartment on a South Indian train! The success of his threatened satyagraha may be a sign of the times, the advent of freedom casting its shadow, and what not. But I remember that, over twenty-five years ago a distinguished Indian, also a First Class passenger on a train, got the same results more quickly though by less non-violent means.

The late Sir Ross Masood (grandson of the great Sir Syed Ahmed the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University) was a giant of a man, over six feet in height, with a strong athletic body to match. Educated from his childhood in England, he was usually dressed in western clothes but when travelling in summer he preferred the more comfortable and cool muslin 'kurta' and loose paijamas. And so it happened that, on his way to Nainital, he got into a First Class compartment in the miniature small-gauge Bareilly-Kathgodam train, and, leaving his servant to look after the luggage, went to the refreshment room for some breakfast. Hardly had he gone when a red-faced, haughty English colonel arrived with a mountain of luggage and a huge bulldog.

"YEH KIS KA SAMAN HAI?", he enquired of the servant with a superior air, as if no one but him had a right to travel in that compartment.

In reply the servant pointed to his master just then disappearing into the refreshment room. The Colonel saw a "native" in his "uncivilised" dress, and didn't think it was any one to be bothered about. So he ordered his bearer to throw out Sir Ross Masood's luggage on the platform and got the whole compartment to himself and his dog. Then he too went out, to have a whisky-and-soda. Soon after Sir Ross arrived and learning the facts from his servant, calmly proceeded to throw out the Colonel's luggage, piece by piece, not forgetting to kick out the dog, too. Getting his own luggage back, he then went out to buy a paper from the bookstall. Meanwhile the Colonel returned and, almost apoplectic with fury, got his luggage in and Sir Ross Masood's luggage out. Then he settled down on one berth and installed his dog on the only other one.

In walked Sir Ross Masood, looked down from his six-feet-two height, elaborately and ostentatiously sniffed first in the direction of the Englishman and then of the dog, as if unable to decide which was more odious. Then he informed the Colonel in his best Oxford accent, "Look here, Colonel, I can stand an Englishman by himself. I can also stand a dog by itself. But, by Jove, I can't stand both an Englishman and a dog at the same time in this little compartment. So you have to choose. Either you go out or your dog goes out. Personally I would prefer the dog's company."

The Colonel was up on his feet, fuming with rage, and rolling his sleeves for a fray.

"Wait", commanded Sir Ross, fastidiously flicking a speck of dust from his kurta sleeve, "It is only fair to inform you that I was a Boxing Blue at Oxford. Now come on.'

That finished off the Colonel. He sank on his seat with a muttered apology. His dog of course, had to go to the brake van.

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The haughty imperialists once used to insult the people of this country by such signs as "Indians and Dogs Not Allowed" displayed on their clubs and restaurants. Hasn't the time come for us to label our own hotels and clubs and trains with signs reading, "Englishmen and Dogs Not Admitted"—but not being race purity maniacs we would only mean that Englishmen ACCOMPANIED by dogs are not admitted!

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Another True Story

Talking about English Colonels, this is what a Panjab Civil Service officer, a confirmed Muslim Leaguer, told me:

He happened to be travelling from Lahore to Peshawar on official business and found himself in the same Air-Conditioned compartment as an English Colonel and three other English officers. The Muslim officer was reading his copy of 'Pakistan Times."

"Well, what's the score?", asked the Colonel, apropos of nothing.

"Score?", enquired my friend, "You mean cricket test match", turning to the sports page.

"No, no, the Colonel laughed, "I mean how many Hindus and Sikhs have been bumped off by your co-religionists."

And when the Muslim Leaguer said something about the unfortunate happenings of the riots, to his amazement (and, I hope, edification) the Colonel said, "Come, come, you needn't be diplomatic in our presence. Personally, I wish your people all success. For every Muslim the Hindus kill, you must kill four of them."

My Muslim League friend told me he was astounded.

I told him I wasn't.

"I wonder if English officers encourage the Hindus, too, in the same manner."

I told him there was nothing to wonder.

NEW NATURAL LAW

By L. Roberts

Interest in the announcement of a new fundamental law in physics is not confined to the scientific world. The uninitiated are attracted too, if a scientist of international repute claims to have established a new law.

This has just occurred and scientific publications even compared the new knowledge gained with such achievements as Newton's law of gravitation, the second law of thermodynamics, Faraday's discovery of the correlation of magnetism and electricity, Maxwell's electromagnetic theory of light and certain aspects of Einstein's theory of relativity. The law just published by Professor P. M. S. Blackett furnishes an explanation of terrestrial magnetism and can, to some degree, open up the way to further important general knowledge.

It is strange that terrestrial magnetism should need further explanaion since the magnetic needle has been known as a practical instrument for 3,000 years and the basic facts of this magnetism have been explored for centuries. It is, nevertheless, a fact that all attempts to give a scientific explanation to the phenomenon of terrestrial magnetism have failed, whether concerned with the former theory of it resulting from the earth's iron content or the later suggestion of its being connected with a mysterious electrical charge within the earth. Professor Blackett seems, therefore, not only to have solved this problem but wrested from Nature one of her greatest secrets.

Authority On Cosmic Rays

His recent studies in this comparatively unexplored field of scientific work roused Blackett's interest in the particular problem of terrestrial magnetism and he investigated the question of the influence exercised by the magnetic fields of the stars on cosmic radiancy. For this purpose, he first collated all known data on terrestrial and solar magnetism.

Solar magnetism has been known for a long time. The first measurements carried out in 1910 showed that the sun, like the earth, has a magnetic North and South Pole and their position is similar in relation to the geographical poles os on our planet. The existence of another identical feature had previously been established, for with the sun as with the earth, two important physical quantities, the magnetic moment and the angular momentum are in definite ratio.

Pursuing his investigation, Blackett succeeded in expressing this law in a mathematical formula giving this ratio in the form of a numeric constant, this constant being equal to the square root of the normal gravitational constant, divided by the velocity of light. It is of interest that this formula contains two quantities having no direct connection with magnetism. Many readers may remember the term gravitational constant from their school- days, when they first met with Newton's law of gravitation. The gravitational constant equals the attractions exerted by two bodies weighing one gram and one centimetre apart. The velocity of light mentioned in the formula approaches 186,000 m.p.s.

Test For Validity

If, as Professor Blackett supposed, this formula was generally valid, two fundamental facts emerged. Firstly, it must be inferred that each large rotating body must autimatically act as a magnet and secondly, a connection would, for the first time, be established between gravitation and magnetism.

The possibility, however, still existed that the identity between terestrial and solar magnetism was purely fortuitous. So, to test the validity of the formula, Blackett searched for a third heavenly body for which the necessary values could be determined.

It has long been known that many stars rotate at a much greater speed than the sun and if Blackett's new formula were true, they should have strong magnetic fields. The Professor could not obtain any known data, for the only magnetic fields of stars then measured were those of the earth and the sun. At the beginning of this year, however, Dr. H.W. Babcock succeeded in measuring both the magnetic field and the angular momentum of a fixed star, that of Star No. 78 Virginis of the Virgo constellation.

It is known to be possible to measure the composition of a star with the help of a spectroscope which splits its light up into the individual colour components. From certain displacements of the spectral lines characteristic of the star in question, it was possible for Babcock to estimate the quantities of the magneic moment and the angular momentum of this particular heavenly body. These values corresponded exactly to Blackett's expectations.

Science was certainly now succeeded in solving the riddle of terrestrial magnetism. The whole answer can be given in a single sentence: the earth is magnetic because it is a solid rotating body.

Remarkable Possibilities

Since a magnetic field is brought into existence when solid bodies rotate, it should be possible to submit the new natural law to thorough experimental tests in the Physics Laboratory, but the difficulty lies in the relatively small mass of such a test body requiring a very high speed of rotation for the magnetic field to be measured. Such high speed would certainly cause centrifugal force to rupture the rotating body before a measurable magnetic effect could be obtained.

Technical improvements however, make it possible to envisage the successful outcome of this experiment within a reasonable space of time. It should then be possible to confirm a number of fundamental deductions resulting from Blackett's natural law, such as that the magnetic field brought into existence by a rotating body is identical with that produced by an ordinary magnet with two opposite poles; that the magnetic axis—if we disregard disturbances—is identical with the axis of revolution, and that the force of magnetism (the magnetic moment) is in direct ratio to the angular momentum of the rotating body.

It is, however, rather to be assumed that further confirmation of these sensationa hypotheses can be obtained from experimental laboratory tests and the theoretical foundation of these extraordinary laws is already the subject of practical study.

Remarkable possibilities are opened up, for another reason, by this new natural law, for through Blackett's formula a connection has been established, for the first time between two fields of physics which had been entirely separate; mechanics and electro-magnetism.

U. S. Movie Code

How Hollywood Gets Round It

Every week American movies are seen by an average audience of 95 million in the United States, and by a peacetime average audience of 150 million in the rest of the world. On the theory that the optic nerve is the short cut to the brain, American films attracting annually 12.25 billion customers to the box office face an important responsibility in their impact on public attitudes. This is the reason for the Production Code, administered since its inception in 1934 by Joseph I. Breen for the Motion Picture Association of America.

This code has never been satisfactory to the more honest and creative minds in the movie mills. Its capricious concepts and contradictions have always been irksome, sometimes ridiculous. Its use as a weapon against the screen interpretation of even mildly liberal ideas has been resented by the people on whom the movie industry must depend for whatever hope of integrity it has. It has been repeatedly challenged by such writers, directors and producers as the late Sidney Howard, Alexander Korda, Joseph Mankiewicz and Walter Wanger, as well as by Howard Hughes.

Now the challenge is sharpening. Men who have been away in the wars are re-establishing themselves as movie makers in Hollywood. They have come back with a new maturity of outlook. They dislike more than ever the silliness and prudiency that characterize so much of Breen's administration of his code of motion-picture morals. But what gives a real edge to this revolt is the thought that the present benalities of the code may interfere with profits, especially the profits derived from leasing US films in foreign lands.

This threat to gross and net income is being perceived with increasing clarity. Even in their denatured form such pictures as "Blockade", "Juarez", "Three Comrades" "Citizen Kane" and others which were protested or edited by American film censors are box-office hits among foreign peoples who learned to dislike fascism and to appreciate even watered-down attacks upon it. There are reports that movie audiences abroad are snickering at American films meant to be serious and walking out on Hollywood comedies meant to be funny.

Then, too, there has been an excellent crop of foreign films shown in the United States in the last few months. Such films as "Henry V", "Brief Encounter," "The Seventh Veil," "Open City," have had long runs, made money and whetted audience appetites for more of this kind of film integrity.

Breen Office Moraols

Hollywood has also been making some good films lately. Frank Capra's "It's a Wonderful Life," Sidney Franklin's "The Yearling," William Wyler's "The Best Years of Our Lives"—these show that we can make successful pictures that depend on merit rather than on the meretricious. But Wyler's fine film, which seems headed for the Academy Award, ran into trouble with the Breen office. Breen's moral sensibilities were aghast when the returned airman in the picture wanted to divorce his two-timing wife and marry the daughter of the sergeant. This sequence was held up as an offence against the sanctity of marriage, although it was natural, human and an inherent part of the story.

"On the other hand," says Wyler, "there was another part of the picture that really was offensive. It was developed in a way that made it too sexy and suggestive, and out of key with the rest of the picture. I cut it out after the first preview. But the Breen office made no objection to that scene, either in the script or after seeing the picture. I raelize there must be some kind of control over irresponsible producers. But these confusions and contraditions must be eliminated, and the control raised to a more intelligent level, if the standards of American movie making are going to improve."

Wyler, who is a very important person in Hollywood just now, has plenty of support for his attitude concerning the Breen office. Hypocrisy is the most common charge against the administration of the Production Code. To producers who follow the letter of his regulations Breen allows the widest latitude in evading its avowed intent. They turn out films that make American movies an international byword for suggestive sexiness. The trick is simple. It was explained recently by 'The Screen Writer' official publication of the Screen Writers' Guild. The Code forbids the showing of illicit love on the screen. But in picture after picture, after 118 minutes of illicit love scenes, it develops in the final two minutes that the couple has been secretly married all the time, or the divorce is not legal. There are many variations of this trick, and they all get by the Breen office.

Another charge against the Breen code of screen morals concerns its racist point of view. According to the Code, miscegenation must not be shown in films, even within the bonds of matrimony. This manifestation of the Nuremberg mentality has created determined protest from American minority and liberal groups, and from foreign lands mystified by such a rule in the homeland of democracy and equality.

The revolt against the Breen office is cumulative. With such men as Wyler taking a militant stand, and with ridicule and protest coming from the important foreign market, the present Production Code dam is certain to break. The break may come soon. American film companies are mushrooming their expansion abroad. MGM recently announced that foreign exhibition, which now accounts for 40 per cent of its total gross, will soon account for 50 per cent. And foreign resentment against Breen and his code is rapidly piling up. Breen did not help his cause when he went to England last fall and suggested that British producers submit their scripts to him before going into production. To this the distinguished English scholar C. E. M. Joad replied (as quoted by the United Press), "Every young girl in this country who runs off with her lover or goes to bed with her boy friend justifies herself by referring to an example on the American screen. American films have set a new low standard in the world for portrayals of brutality, and yet may not use the words 'damn' and 'bastard.' Does nobody in America ever swear and are there no illegitimate children? I find myself tempted to ask Americans who and what they are that they should set themselves up as arbiters of manners and morals."

Profits v. Hypocrisy

But it is going to take a lot of pressure to crack this Breen dam. It has behind it powerful clerical forces, and even more powerful business pressures that are determined to maintain a close ideological control over screen content through the agency of the Breen office and its parallel organization, the Legion of Decency. The big money that controls the movies is quite aware of the pervasive influence of the screen, and of the importance of reaching more than 12 billion customers a year with film fare favourable to big-money interests. It wants films that will either build up its power, or else use specialized techniques of slickness and glamour to induce people to escape from their problems into a carefully contrived never-never land of fairy tales. But it also wants profits, and if theories of film behaviour conflict too stubbornly with profits, it is not likely that the hypocrisies and confusions of the Breen office will be thrown overboard.—"New Republic."

You Can't Say That—

The screen adaptation of "Captain from Castile" has presented a problem because the major villain in the novel, Father De Lora, is a cruel and corrupt priest of the Spanish Inquisition....According to the Rev. John J. Devlin, Hollywood representative of the Legion of Decency, the studio was warned....that it was not acceptable to the (Roman Catholic) Church. "The treatment of the inquisition has (now) been toned down very much," Father Devlin explained. "Father De Lora appears very briefly and is no longer shown to be cruel. A bribe which the inquisitor took in the novel is explained as an outright gift in the scenario."—Hollywood dispatch to the "New York Times", December 15, 1946.

—Or Can You?

"The screen must be free to portray faithfully and to explore intelligently the whole realm of human knowledge and activity. It must be free from repression and it must be free from reprisal. It must be free from propaganda. Only a free screen truly reflects free institutions and the lives of free people. The screen must be free as the free press, free radio, freedom of thought, action, expression and religion. Vest the screen with freedom's armour so it can truly battle for free people and institutions."—Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture Association, in the "New York Times" same day, adjoining column.

Stiff Training At Sandhurst

"THE DEATH GLIDE", a test for nerves and muscles for the officer-cadets in the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. From a third storey window in the Academy, cadets glide down the cable for a considerable distance until they reach earth, by which time a high speed has been attained. (More pictures on next page.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

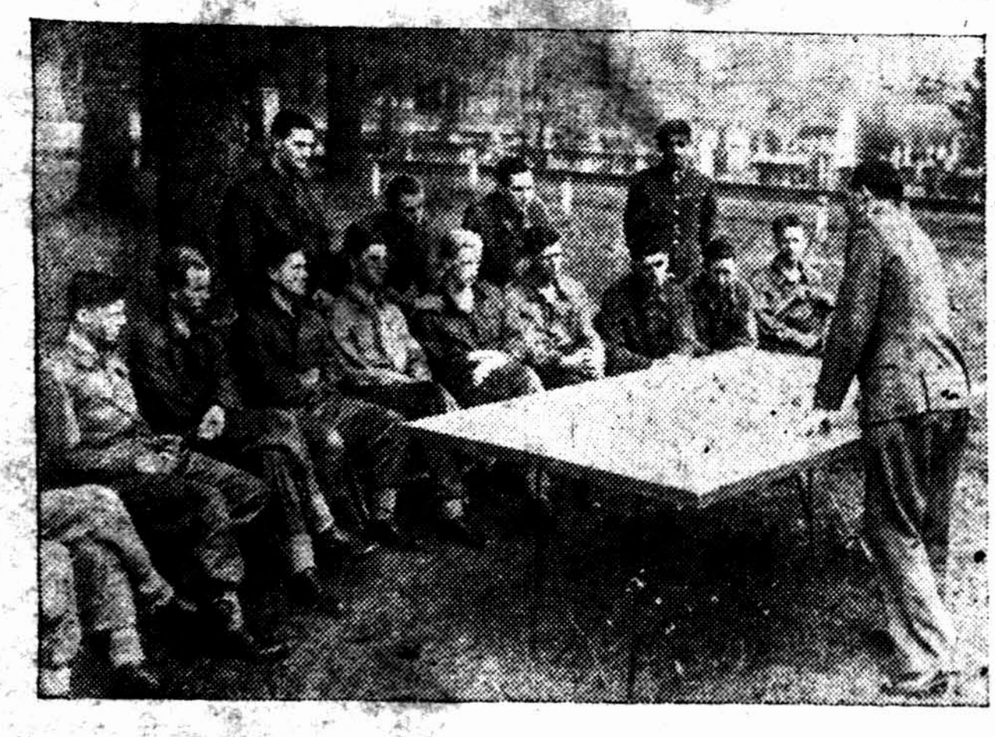
The New Sandhurst

A senior NCO in the British Army, with 31 years service, voices his commands to the officer-cadets at the new Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

Officer-cadets on parade rehearse a Royal Salute.

A step forward in the training of officers for the new British Army has been taken in the amalgamation of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Now known as the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, the school will train candidates for commissions (regular) in all branches of the Army. Entry is by examination for schoolboys between the ages of 17½ and 18½, and candidates from the ranks must have had at least six months service. The course lasts for 18 months, there being a new intake every six months. No fees are payable by parents, and text books are free. Candidates are paid a minimum of five shillings a day in addition to full board.

Officer-cadets at the serving hatch for their mid-morning bun and drink.



Officer-cadets listening to a lecture on tactics on the soccer field.

Members of a colour party being instructed.

Strengthening the stomach muscles on a tug-of-war machine.

On Parade! Officer-cadets march past.

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